PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

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VOL. IV NO. 43 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
Feb.				
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	....	....
12th ,,	Medina	12500	....	....
19th ,,	Caledonia	8000	....	....
26th ,,	Mongolia	10000	....	....
3rd April	Malola	12500	....	....
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date, About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
24th Feb,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
22nd Feb.	Lunga	Karachi Coasting
24th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
4th March	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	12th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March
Mogoi Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	6th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	5348	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	De artures.
Fuva Maru	4499	T. Fuchizami	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Toesa Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	23rd Feb.	4th Mar.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOIN SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9378	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr.
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	....	10th May

FARES:	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	620	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
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AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BELGAUM.—Vithal Damodar Kelkar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram Kelia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,,
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Crater)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 1 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribes in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for payin. subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount to prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lalldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST a ZANZIBAR GREY PARROT on Sunday last. A reward will be offered to anyone returning the same to occupant of top floor, WHITE HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1039

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."
Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3062B

WANTED

WANTED —A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.' 1023

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Mansil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—A DESIGNER for a Local Mill. Must be competent and able to create original and attractive designs. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3167

SEVERAL MISTRESSES are required from the 1st March, 1916, for the La Martinere Gils' High School, Lucknow. Candidates can have all particulars on application to the Undersigned.
B. LINDSAY, I.C.S.,
President, Local Committee,
La Martinere Girls' School, Lucknow. 1009

WANTED.—For the Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon, a HEAD READER on Rs. 200—10—250, penshionable establishment. Only qualified men with experience need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 29th instant.
R. W. BISHOP,
Superintendent,
Government Printing, Burma. 1004

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two Diesel Engine Drivers for Eight Hours Shift. Pay Rs. 50 per month.
Two Switchboard Attendants. On Eight Hours Shift. Direct Current 3 Wire System. State Salary.
One Mains Superintendent for three wire Direct Current Distribution. State full experience, nationality, age, wages required.
Certificates of past services which will not be returned should accompany the applications in all cases. Apply to.
THE CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
Municipal Committee, Amritsar. 1005

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—APPOINTMENT VACANT. DEPUTY ENGINEER.—Applications are invited for the post of DEPUTY ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 750—50—950 plus Rs. 100 per month Motor Car Allowance.
Applicants must be fully qualified Civil Engineers, capable of designing and supervising the construction of extensive Drainage Works, Steel Bridges, Roads, etc., etc., age between 28 and 35 years.
English training with Indian experience preferable.
The successful applicant will be required to subscribe to a Provident. Fund. The leave rules of the Trust are based on those of Government.
Full particulars regarding duties, etc., etc., may be obtained from J. Maden, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer, to the Calcutta Improvement Trust, 5, Clive Street, Calcutta.
Applications must be delivered, in sealed covers and superscribed "Deputy Engineer" to the Undersigned not later than Noon the 29th day of February, 1916.
C. H. BOMPAS,
Chairman.
Calcutta Improvement Trust.
Calcutta, the 7th February, 1916. 1007

WANTED

WANTED: 23 Shares Phillips and Co's. at Rs. 45 or best rates No Brokers Apply B. M. V. "Bombay Chronicle." 3245

WANTED.—As tenant or sub-tenant a room near the High Court, Medows Street or Hummum Street, preferred. Apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3241

WANTED.—A CLERK with sound knowledge of correspondence and typewriting. State salary required. Apply to Box No. 746 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3253

WANTED.—A MATRICULATED or SCHOOL FINAL passed hand for Gogha New Anglo-Vernacular School, Pay Rs. 20. Apply to MANAGER. 3256

MANAGER OR MANAGERESS for Ceylon Hotel. Moderate linguist preferred. Apply with full particulars to "COLOMBO," c/o Bombay Chronicle. 3216

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND OIL ENGINE of good make, 30 to 50 h.-p., in working order. Apply to HOOSAINBHOY ABDOOLALLY, New Market, Karachi City. 3240.

WANTED ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS, one child of eight. Apply stating age, salary required, references to:—Mrs. GARRETT, c/o. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Ahmednagar. 1006

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESMAN for the sale of copper ingots, sheets and specially Electrical wires and cables. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3161

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MIDWIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.
Native Christian preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A decent CANOE SHAPE CABRIOLET very little used. Rs. 500 or nearest offer. Write to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3255

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

LEVIS two-stroke 2½ H.P. Lightweight MOTOR CYCLE. Practically new, brought out from Home last August. In splendid condition and perfect in running. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FOR SALE—MOTOR CAR MAUDSLAY 40 H.P. Landaulette Body. As good as new. Very stylish Car. Cost Rs. 15,000. Open to reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3252

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

TO CLEAR STOCK.—Prior to removal to our New Factory (the largest in Southern India) 73 pairs Tan boxhide tie shoes, bark tanned soles screwed on medium toe and fitting in sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.
Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 612—13

FOR SALE.—1. 3,000 Tons 3/0 B. and S. Standard 98 per cent. conductivity hard drawn bare copper cable with hemp core in lengths of 3,000 ft. or more.
2. 1,700 Steel pipes, 7in. inside diameter, 14 feet long, not threaded at either end. These have been in use a number of years as pole sockets.
3. 2,000 Jarrah wood poles used with item two. Drawing can be had on application.
4. 50 tons of scrap copper.
Earnest money of Rs. 200 to accompany each Tender. The quantities are not guaranteed and are either less or more.
For particulars apply to the Undersigned or refer to "Mysore Gazette," dated 17th February, 1916.
CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
to the Govt. of Mysore.
Bangalore, 7th February, 1916. 1008

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of QUEEN'S MANSIONS Prescott Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. Patel Brothers. 3257

PANCHGANI.—LARGE BUNGALOW to let, or a portion only.
Write at once, KOTEWAL, Charni Road, Bombay. 3244

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of "PATEL HOUSE" Middle Colaba facing the Back Bay with four Bed Rooms, a drawing and a dining room and a big verandah double frontage. Apply Within. 3251

TO BE SUB-LET.—A good portion of nice office room, 2nd floor, facing west, with electric lights, lift, etc., at 249, Hornby Road, above Allahabad Bank. Apply Mr. MODY on the above premises between 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). 3225

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

NOTICES.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE & CO., of Lahore, Auctioneers for the North-Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the General Stores Depot, Moghalpura, on Friday, the 10th March, 1916, and following days, commencing daily at 10 a.m., the collections of Scrap Material etc., as detailed below:—

A quantity of Condemned Steel Sleepers.
800 tons of Wrought Iron Scrap.
200 tons of Steel Tyres.
500 tons of Condemned Bearing Plates.
100 tons of Steel Spring.
A number of Condemned Wagon bodies.
A large collection of Condemned Timber, consisting of Pine Baulks, Sal logs, and Sal Ballas.
5,000 empty Drums.
8,000 Kerosine Oil Cases.
10,000 Kerosine Oil Tins.

A quantity of Cast Iron and other Scrap Material also a large number of Unserviceable Rails, in short lengths.
The terms and conditions of sale will be notified at the time of Auction.
By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 10th February, 1916. 3197

AUCTION SALE OF C. B. HORSE.

UNDER instructions from the Mysore Government, Messrs. Ludha Ebraim and Co., Bombay, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 8 a.m., at the Race Course Mahaluxmi, thorough bred C. B. Colt "A. A." bred at Kunigal Stud Farm Mysore and full brother to the well-nown Race horse "R. G."
"A. A." by Sugar Apple—Lena II.
For full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.,
Bellasis Road, Byculla. 3246

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, 28th February 1916, at 6-30 p.m.
W. J. HICHENS,
Honorary Secretary.
28th January, 1916. 3004

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' references sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simply easy to take but effective. C 4

NOTICES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th February, 1916.

No. 1167-A.—Applications are invited from Indian women graduates for State scholarship for the study of medicine.

2. (a) The scholarship is of the value of £200 a year, to be awarded to an Indian woman graduate.

(b) The scholarship will be tenable in the United Kingdom or, with special sanction, in foreign countries, for a period of 3 years in the first instance, with the possibility of extension in special circumstances to four or five years if the candidate elects to take a special diploma in midwifery and gynæcology or to specialise in some other direction.

(c) The scholarship will carry with it no conditions as to any subsequent career or service under Government and no expectations of such employment will be held out.

3. Candidates for the scholarship must possess at least an Indian degree in medicine. Applications must be accompanied by certificates signed by the Principal of the College from which they graduated. Candidates must also produce certificates in the forms appended to Government Notification No. 8576, dated the 5th November, 1915, printed at pages 1178 to 1180 of the Supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 18th November, 1915.

4. A candidate's application must be accompanied by evidence showing that she is a bona fide native of the Bombay Presidency, that she is a woman of good character, intelligent and industrious, and what is her exact age on the date of application. She must produce medical evidence of physical fitness to undergo abroad the course of study proposed and must have friends or relatives in England to whom her parents or guardians would be willing to commit her guardianship during vacations.

5. The candidate to whom the scholarship is awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable time from the date of her selection and to reside there, for a period of three to five years, as the case may be, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health. The scholarship will be payable from the date of her reporting her arrival in England. She will be provided with a free second class passage to England and also with a free return passage if she completes the full period of residence or is compelled by sickness to return within that period.

6. The scholar will, on arrival in England, be required to bind herself by a written engagement to submit to the following rules and to such other regulations as may from time to time be framed by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the guidance of scholars in England:—

(a) Every scholar shall, on reaching England, at once call upon the Secretary for Indian students and report her arrival in writing. She shall leave her address with the Secretary for Indian students and intimate to him from time to time all changes therein.

(b) Every scholar shall, without unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary for Indian students to which university she intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter herself at the college she has finally selected with his approval.

(c) Every scholar shall, within four weeks of reaching England, submit to the Secretary for Indian students for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study she proposes to follow, with a view to carrying out the objects of the scholarship granted to her; and the course approved must not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(d) Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at a university, submit to the Secretary for Indian students a certificate from the proper college or university authority, showing that her residence, conduct and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.

(e) Every scholar shall at all times obey such instructions as she may receive from the Secretary of State for Indian students.

(f) Subject to a due compliance with above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year for three, four or five years, will be paid quarterly, in advance, by the India Office, commencing from the date of the scholar's reporting her arrival in England. The first payment will be £50. Three months after the date of reporting arrival the amount to the ensuing official quarter day will be paid. Subsequent payments will be made in advance, on or after each official quarter day. The allowance will be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to her out of the revenues of India in respect of residence at a university during the same period or any part of it, and also by the amount of any university or college bills, of which payment is made by the India Office.

(g) Travelling expenses, hotel bills, and charges for medical attendance are not defrayed by the Secretary of State.

(h) Every scholar will forfeit her scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence in England for the prescribed number of years of the scholarship according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under (c) above, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the instructions of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, or if it be resigned before completion of its term, or if a scholar on completion of the term of her scholarship declines to return to India when instructed to do so, the scholar will lose her claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, to refund the cost of her free passage to England.

(i) At the expiration of her scholarship a scholar is provided by the India Office with a free second class passage to India. The scholar is not entitled to make her own passage arrangements and to claim an allowance in lieu thereof from the India Office without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. All communications on this subject shall be made to the Secretary for Indian students.

(j) Should the Secretary of State be advised that the state of a scholar's health is such as to render her return to India desirable, the scholarship may be terminated forthwith and a free return passage granted to the scholar.

7. Applications will be received by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona, up to the 29th February, 1916, and they must be complete as regards all the conditions above defined.

8. All the certificates, etc., to be submitted with the application should be in original with duplicate copies thereof.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-in-Council,
P. W. MONIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 CASES PLAYING CARDS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Austro Boneschi, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), at Cavasji Patel Street at Godown No. 12 the following:
About 60 cases Italian made Playing Cards label marked "Great Mogul."
A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS AND COLLECTORS OF ARTS, CURIOS AND NOVELTIES.

On THURSDAY the 24th and FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterloo Mansions opposite the Sailor's Home and next to Hotel Majestic, Mayo Road, Fort, valuable and handsome, richly decorated with the choicest colours and gold, extra large and small size Japanese vases one pair models of Japanese temple (Pagoda) decorated with real gold on dark blue ground, very handsome large and small Koro jars with covers, a selected collection of large and small bronze figures, each having some subject, rich transparent porcelain hand painted tea and coffee sets, large size copper enamelled vases, all decorated on the latest pattern, rich silver ware, such as vases, tea sets, trays, etc., etc. few lots of fancy Japanese ornaments small and large Satsooma vases, wall and table plates, rich tea and coffee sets with silk lined teakwood boxes. One very handsome silk wall purdah decorated with real gold, rich water colours on silk in frames, rich wall purdahs, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1073, of 1912, (Sunda Deva v. Kankubai) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) gold and silver ornaments, such as, gold bangles, watch chains with pendant, rings, necklaces, buttons, gold mohurs and coins, earring, hair ornaments, nose rings, silver ware, such as gottas with pates, coins, toerings, ear studs necklaces, beads etc., etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.
On account and risk of the estate of the late Jehangir Jamshedji Gadiuli:—
1 pair of English pearl bracelets.
1 gold wrist watch.
1 gold watch chain.
1 gold lady's chain.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDY BAZAR KNOWN AS "PITALWALA HOUSE."

Under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel the Attorneys for Mr. Adamji Rajbhai, the Receiver appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 427 of 1913, in which Hooseinbhai widow and others are plaintiffs and Abdool Kayoom Hoosein and another are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction, on the premises, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon situate at Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road, without the Fort in the city of Bombay, fronting the said Parel Road on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Re-

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(Contd..)

venue under No. 701, New No. 3185, New Survey No. 3665 assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2262, Street Nos. 379-381 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North partly by the House of Heptoolla Shaik Adam and partly by the house of Rehmanji Khanbhai, on the South by the property of Emamudin Rafi, on the East by the Sweeper's passage and on the West by the said Bhendy Bazar or Parel Road which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Goolamhussein Abdulally and Tyabally Abdulally.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Receivers or to the Undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatpura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road, and Elphinstone Road Markets, from fresh and salt fish sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees for weighing goods, at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months, from 1st April, 1916, to 31st March, 1917.
For further particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAND, at Gowalia Tank Road.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously sold by private contract), the undermentioned piece of Valuable Level Land, suitable for erecting Residential Quarters, Motor Works, Godownsi etc., within easy reach of tram and train.
To be sold on the premises on SUNDAY, the 12th March, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).
All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Gowalia Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 3378 (1-2), and Street Nos. 33—35 and 33A, containing by admeasurement 3,636, three thousand six hundred and thixty-six square yards or thereabouts, (be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 662, Old Survey No. 63, and New Survey Nos. 1/7655, 4/7055, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the property of the late Mrs. Muncherji Edulji Adenwalla, and on the West partly by the property formerly of Mr. M. N. Kirtikar, and now of Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjevandas, and partly by the property of Messrs. L. P. DeSouza and Sons on the North by the property known as "Shastri Hall," and on the South by the Gowalia Tank Road, which said premises are in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants and partly used as the playground of the Proprietary and Fort High School.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. P. N. Wadia, at the Office of "The Hon.'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872," Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st Feb. 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN HORSE STALL FITTINGS, OLD WOOD, EMPTY CASKS, AND PACKING CASES, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the B. I. S. N. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon:—
A quantity of wooden horse stall fittings, old wood, empty casks and packing cases, etc.

AUCTION SALE of 67 CASKS COAL TAR.

Under instruction from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1916, at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 7 Shed, Victoria Dock, near the Ibiscrane the following goods ex. S. S. "Clan Mackellar."
67 casks coal tar.
MENESSE, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 21st February, 1916.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes. C 5

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODIKHANA STREET, FRERE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Executors of the last Will of the Mortgagee, Sorabji Dajibhai Baria deceased and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Aga Gulam Husein Lari and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage dated the 4th day of March, 1910, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following Landed Property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 749, New No. 5970 Old Survey No. 1109, and New Survey No. 8551, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1953 and Street Nos. 59 91. 93 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the Public Road called Mint Road, on or towards the West by the said Modikhana Street on or towards the North by the property of Moosa Mapla and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Mahomed Raza Dehedusti and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and this tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Executors of the Mortgagee at their Office, No. 23, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st Feb., 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

EVERY NIGHT AT 6-45 P.M.

(Howitt-Phillips Company performing at 9-30 p.m.)

THE MOST TALKED OF FILM IN BOMBAY!

3,700 feet long

"THE LIFE OF FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE"

The Soldiers' Heroine, who was the first lady to become an army nurse. QUEEN MARY paid tribute to her work by unveiling a memorial to her in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL last week. All Bombay can pay tribute by learning her beautiful life story.

(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE).

WIFFLES AGAIN!

This time in

A FAMILY INTRIGUE.

He is seen as himself, as his sister, and as himself impersonating his sister. A real comic French tangle!

SCENES IN TONKIN.

A coloured Chinese Travel snbject.

Also the

PATHE GAZETTE

by the English Mail.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

NOW SHOWING

The fourth instalment of the

BROKEN COIN

CASH PRIZES

Rs. 1,000.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone No. 1266.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Conversazione open to members only will be held in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, February 22nd at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), under the Patronage and in the Presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON.

Subscription and application for the membership (each member may bring two Lady guests) should be sent to Hon. Sec. Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S., Elphinstone College, Fort. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon, February, 17th at the TOWN HALL. 3068

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

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The Final Episodes of

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His arrest and the extraordinary revelation of a dual identity, even more incongruous than the famous Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

MATSUSHINA BAY	RIM OF DESERT	PATHE'S GAZETTE	WIFFLES DANCING PUMPS
Japanese Travel film.	A drama with a moral	Latest.	The best by M. Prince

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PRICES AS USUAL.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

Last few nights! Last few nights! Last few nights!

PROVEANIE TROUPE	PROVEANIE TROUPE
6 Wonderful Cyclists, from the Coliseum, London,	6 Wonderful Cyclists, from the Coliseum, London.

THE LONDON FILM CO'S LATEST and GREATEST PRODUCTION.

"THE MIDDLEMAN"

Played and produced by an all star London Cast, featuring the Famous London Stars.

ALBERT CHEVALIER	JANE CAIL of "Prisoner of Zenda" fame	GERALD AMES of "Rupert of Hentzau" fame

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS COMPANY SEASON.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

The screaming farcical comedy.

"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

Fun is made through a husband and wife posing as brother and sister in a big boarding house. A parrot who is the guardian angel of an old lady supplies the clue to the hero's nocturnal visit to the wrong room.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30

The mystical comedy.

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

How a selfish man's vivid dream alters his character and makes him take a kindly interest in his fellows. The messenger from Mars was the figures in his dream who caused him to see the error of his ways.

WEDNESDAY NEXT AT 9-30.

The powerful Canadian Drama

"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

Love at first sight is a possibility, but this play shows how love may come to two people, not in sympathy at all at the beginning, when they have time to appreciate one another's good points.

THURSDAY AT 9-30
FRIDAY AT 9-30

The great Classical Drama

"FOR THE QUEEN"

Adopted from Victor Hugo's famous novel "Don Caesar de Bazan"

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 4-30.

The play that broke all records

"EAST LYNNE"

The pathetic tale of how a wife's unfounded jealousy wrecked a home, and the terrible retribution which overtook her. This play is Mrs. Henry Wood's master-piece. It blends humour with tragedy in a remarkable way.

SATURDAY AT 9-30.

Sir George Alexander's Success,

"THE THIEF"

A sensational Society Drama from the St. James' Theatre, London.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & CO.

EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.

Instructions for booking best available seats will be taken at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES: Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8.

All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.

AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXICABS AND VICTORIAS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERFORMANCE, BUT CAN BE ASSURED IF NOTICE IS GIVEN AT THE BOOKING OFFICE DURING THE FIRST INTERVAL.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT

The 13th, 14th & 15th Episodes of

THE BLACK BOX
THE BLACK BOX
THE BLACK BOX

with

THE GAUMONT GRAPHIC

and

CHARLES CHAPLIN. CHARLES CHAPLIN.

in

"CHAMPION CHARLIE"

a two act roaring farce comedy.

TIME: 7, 8-45, 10-30 (S.T.) NIGHTLY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 19.

Bahrein	Bouvit	Koweit
Athenic	Storm	Port Said
Shirala	Adambrooke	Port Louis

Feb. 20.

Circassia	Osborne	Liverpool
Millpool	Thomas	Alexandria
Richard Nordraak	Hun	Bangkok
Bhenania	Merlo	Genoa
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

DEPARTURES

Feb. 19.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Quesimba	Bamber	Rangoon
Arum	Kent	Hull
Orma	Maclean	Moulmein

Feb. 20.

Kashmir	Stone	London

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer:—Bhenania for Genoa
" Athenic for Hull

S. S. Bahrein:—The steamer Bahrein, 1,462 tons, Captain P. Bouvit, arrived here on Saturday from Koweit, which port she left on the 11th instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain C. R. King left Bombay harbour for Karachi on Saturday, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Arum:—The steamer Arum, 2,365 tons, Captain A. R. B. Kent, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Ormara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ormara, 2,978 tons, Captain J. Maclean, sailed on Saturday for Moulmein, in ballast.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Kashmir, Captain Stone, left Bombay harbour yesterday for London, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 18th instant.

S. S. Tosan Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Tosan Maru (Outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 18th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 17th instant and is due here at daylight on the 22nd instant.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia outward bound passed Perim on the 18th and is due to arrive here about noon on the 24th instant.

S. S. Athenic:—The steamer Athenic, 2,627 tons, Captain T. Storm, arrived here on Saturday from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Shirala, 3,400 tons, Captain J. H. Adambrooke, arrived here on Saturday from Port Louis, which port she left on the 7th instant, with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

S. S. Circassia:—The Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,326 tons, Captain Osborne, arrived here on Sunday from Liverpool, which port she left on the 21st ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Millpool:—The steamer Millpool, 2,707 tons, Captain W. G. Thomas, arrived here on Sunday from Alexandria, in ballast.

S. S. Richard Nordraak:—The Norwegian steamer Richard Nordraak, 698 tons, Captain H. Hun, arrived here on Sunday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber on board.

S. S. Bhenania:—The Italian Mail steamer Bhenania, formerly a German vessel, captured by the Italians in East Africa arrived here on Sunday from Genoa, which port she left on the 28th ultimo, under the command of Captain G. Merlo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Arum:—The steamer Arum, 2,365 tons, Captain A. R. B. Kent, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo on board. das & Co., 480 bales cotton Gaddum & Co. 500

Saturday, 19th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Warley Pickering		W. & A. G. & Co
B. Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & S. Ratnagar	Forsyth	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Hwen	Paul	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Reimer	Lamostre	T. M. & Co
M. Forfar	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Medomaley		T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Sabermati	B. S. N. Co

OFFSIDE.

O. Horatius	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Glenmay	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
7 Porto-di-Alexandretta	Tonnuyo	M. Italiana
9. Streathern	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
3 Ricaldo		J. F. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Athenic	Storm	
Bahrein	Bouvit	T. M. & Co
Bhanania	Merlo	Maritima Italiana

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. B 7

Circassia	Osborn	W. & A. G. & Co
Kenkon Maru	Takai	
Lady McCallum	Robins	M. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Millpool	Thomas	
Richard Nordraak	Hun	
Subedar	Crebin	Asiatic S.U. & Co
Santaren	Chapman	T. M. & Co
Shirala	Adambrooke	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Medomsley (s) 195 bales cottonfly J. Purbhudas & Co., 480 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 500 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 97 bales wool P. Soni, 102 cwt. gum arabic N. Moolji & Co., 196 cwt. gum arabic G. Suchidina & Co.

Katanga (s) 102 bales wool E. Ebrahim & Bros. 880 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 156 bales hemp H. Govindji, 1,000 bales cottonfly H. E. Bode & Sons.

Horatius (s) 315 bales wool. David Sassoon & Co., 35 bales wool M. Ramjidas, 150 bales wool J. Rajmal, 200 bales wool D. Koondanmal, 1,170 bales cotton Volkart Bros. 2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 84 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co., 30 bales hemp J. Rustomji.

FOR GENOA.

Rhenania (s) 1,600 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate, 520 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co.

Rehmain (s) 10 bales cocoons B. G. Goris & Co.

FOR HULL.

Athenic (s) 2,100 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

Forfar (s) 6,696 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros. Rinaldo (s) 1,339 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros, 580 cwt. linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Stratham (s) 1,001 cwt. castor seed M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Remier (s) 4 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy, 15 cwt. cardamon seeds R. Jiwandas & Co., 300 cwt. turmurie R. Jiwandas & Co., 100 cwt. gum olibanum E. Nowroji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kenkon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 2,000 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 2,200 bales cotton M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 700 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 1,200 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

Malta (s) 30 cwt. gum arabic E. Nowroji & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kenkon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 700 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 204 bales cotton W. H. Brady & Co.

Malta (s) 425 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 9 cwt. kismiss H. Nensey & Co., 500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malta (s) 46 bales goat and sheep skins Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 10 cases opium M. M. & Co., 175 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 1,035 cwt. myrabollams A. Mahomedally, 19 cwt. fishmaws H. A. Mahomed 44 cwt. sharkfins H. A. Mahomed.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Subadar from Calcutta Agents, T. Morrison & Co., 549 cases 397 halfchests tea, 2,815 bags rice, 90 bundles chirratta, 237 pieces lead, 7 bags old rubber tyres, 12 bags almanium bhanga, 3 cases hair oil, 300 cases soap, 10 bales paper, 100 bags cement, 1,450 drums linseed oil, 5 cases shellac, 2 drums glycerine, 100 cases candles, 14 packages hemp rope, 50 bags talc, 15 cases medicine, 14 cases wine, 668 coils manila rope, 5 boxes colour, 1 cask whiting, 10 drums disinfecting fluid, 18 drums 643 kegs 6 crates paint, 33 boxes varnish 2 casks pumice stone flour, 2 kegs 3 boxes scourics, 182 drums turpentine, 196 bags salt, 7 chests moordasink, 30 bags almonds, 4,012 bags betelnuts, 4 cases piece goods, 423 bales gunny bags, 2 cases silk piece goods, 3 cases milk, 12 casks 191 cases fish oil, 1 bag nuxomica, 13 bags coffee, 76 bundles canes, 15 bags sandalwood, 125 bags 371 robbins copra, 496 bags 155 jottas pepper, 62 coils 416 jottas coir rope, 347 gottas coir yarn, 1,501 bundles tamarind, 10 bundles chillies, 287 baskets 216 jottas 496 ginger, 1 bundle belting, 11 bundles mats, 50 robbins callinges, 1,741 bales cotton, 23 cases cigars, 6 bundles old rubber, 5 packages hemptwine, 20 packages spun yarn, 5 packages log line, 20 packages marline, 16 cases keriapagalam, 74 bundles 13 bags cardamoms, 81 robbins cuscus root, 66 bundles cummin seeds, 327 bales cotton waste, 8 bales yarn waste, 3 cases hooka shells, 2 bundles 27 rolls matting, 92 bags cowhides, 171 bales coir fibre, 34 bundles 11 cases sharkfins, 10 bundles fishmaws, 2,603 pieces 843 bundles timber wood, other than teak.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 18th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.889	Inches
Temperature of Air	73.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.2	"
Dew point	60.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.650	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouds—10)	0.0	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	82.0	"
Minimum do. do	62.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, N W, NNW	
Movement of Wind do do	150	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Feb.									
Sat	19	m	11	40	26	10	19 m	5	46	17	9
								5	28a	16	1
Sun.	20	m	0	6	28	8	20 m	6	12	17	1
			0	14a	27	5		6	0a	16	2
Mon.	21	m	0	33	28	9	21 m	6	38	16	7
			0	49a	27	8		6	31a	16	6
Tues.	22	m	1	1	28	7	22 m	7	4	16	2
			1	26a	27	7		7	2a	17	2
Wed.	23	m	1	30	28	3	23 m	7	32	16	1
			2	7a	27	2		7	36a	18	2
Thur.	24	m	2	0	27	8	24 m	8	7	16	1
			2	52a	26	7		8	16a	19	3
Fri.	25	m	2	34	26	10	25 m	8	51	16	5
			3	48a	25	11		9	7a	20	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise		Sunset	
"	19 (Saturday)	"	7h. 6m.	"	6h. 40m.
"	20 (Sunday)	"	7h. 5m.	"	6h. 41m.
"	21 (Monday)	"	7h. 5m.	"	6h. 41m.
"	22 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 4m.	"	6h. 42m.
"	23 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 3m.	"	6h. 42m.
"	24 (Thursday)	"	7h. 3m.	"	6h. 42m.
"	25 (Friday)	"	7h. 2m.	"	6h. 43m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1916	February 19d.	7h.	58-6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	"	" 26d.	2h.	58-8m. p.m.
First Quarter	"	March 4d.	9h.	27-6m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	" 12d	0h.	2-9m. a.m.

It is notified that the Governor-General-in-Council has approved of the California University (U. S.) in respect of its Degree of Mining Engineer and the Pittsburg University. (U. S.) in respect of its degree of Engineer of Mines.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 19.

The disturbanee in north-east India disappeared after giving further light rain in Assam. Fresh disturbance from the west caused a few falls of snow in the hills of extreme north, but it does not appear to be of much importance.

Forecast:—Dry weather except in Kashmir.

SIMLA, Feb. 20.

There has been a little precipitation in the hills of northwest India, but none in the plains. Weather remains very unsettled over north-west India.

Forecast:—Some rain in west United Provinces, East Punjab and neighbouring hills.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 19th February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west and the north Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is above normal at Multan. Night temperature is in excess at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen but is still generally in slight defect at night in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Dwarka and Bhavnagar. Para but normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal except in north Hyderabad where night temperature is still in slight defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. A fresh depression of moderate intensity has appeared over Baluchistan and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and skies have become heavily clouded in north-east Baluchistan and the western half of the Punjab.

A few showers are likely in north Baluchistan and the western half of the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 19th of February 1916

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total since November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	71.7	56.0	64	..	5.10	—5.56
Do. (18th)	75.8	61.4	73	..	2.73	—0.23
Jask	75.6	60.2	57	..	2.73	—0.21
Do. (18th)	78.2	64.3	73	..	4.79	2.08
Muskat	79.9	62.7	58	..	4.72	2.11
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.3	54.9	46	..	0.13	—0.91
Rawalpindi	67.6	42.6	83	..	2.15	—3.16
Lahore	72.1	50.8	81	..	0.63	—1.57
Hissar	73.1	48.0	67	..	0.35	..
Ambala	71.7	50.1	85	..	1.01	—3.25
Delhi	69.4	50.2	66	..	1.56	—0.59
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	72.4	52.0	70	..	0.64	—0.61
Mainpuri	69.3	50.1	80	..	1.09	—0.92
Jhansi	72.4	50.3	68	..	0.55	—0.80
Cawnpore	69.2	48.9	81	..	0.41	—1.77
Allahabad	67.0	51.0	75	..	1.01	—0.83
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.1	51.6	44	..	..	—0.77
Karachi	76.0	60.9	71	..	0.18	—0.94
Ajmer	75.0	46.8	48	..	0.05	—0.93
Jalpore	75.5	46.4	59	..	0.24	—0.79
Kotah	78.4	53.0	43	..	0.03	—0.66
Mount Abu	68.2	54.4	15	..	0	—0.94
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.0	51.3	71	..	0	—0.34
Dwarka	81.8	61.7	84	..	0.19	—0.43
Veraval	81.1	59.3	41	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	85.1	48.8	42	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	55.2	69	..	0.01	—0.42
Surat	83.8	56.1	46	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	86.9	56.5	28	..	0	—0.23
Deesa	87.5	62.0	31	..	0	—0.42
Neemuch	77.1	51.0	39	..	0.08	—0.56
Indore	79.6	50.3	40	..	1.13	0.39
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.5	48.7	75	..	1.07	—0.91
Saugor	72.3	51.7	51	..	1.25	—0.58
Hoshangabad	77.9	49.8	69	..	1.47	—0.05
Khandwa	84.0	49.9	41	..	0.82	—0.19
Akola	86.5	49.5	41	..	1.95	—0.35
Amroati	83.8	58.3	47	..	1.02	—0.63
Nagpur	80.6	55.6	57	..	1.25	—0.67
Chanda	85.5	51.0	57	..	0.84	—0.80
Raipur	76.9	54.8	78	..	1.25	—0.08
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.0	65.5	80	..	0.09	—0.46
Ratnagiri	83.9	67.1	66	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	83.7	67.5	78	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	86.3	64.9	74	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.6	52.2	36	..	0.16	—0.65
Ahmednagar	87.1	53.9	34	..	3.40	2.13
Poona	90.2	56.7	64	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	92.3	59.4	28	..	1.27	—0.22
Bijapur	89.1	63.7	26	..	0.43	—0.80
Belgaum	89.3	61.5	51	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	86.8	53.0	23	..	1.32	0.37
Nizamabad (Indore)	87.9	57.9	48	..	0.93	—0.43
Hyderabad	88.9	66.9	60	..	0.79	—0.64
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.5	72.8	71	..	3.17	4.80
Calicut	89.2	76.3	87	..	13.29	6.95
Cochin	90.9	78.5	79	..	8.34	—0.14
Colombo	89.8	75.6	91	0.01	27.85	5.23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.1	70.2	91	..	20.73	14.11
Bellary	95.5	70.5	64	..	7.28	5.25
Cuddapah	98.1	73.5	75	..	9.44	4.70
Madras	88.0	71.7	89	..	21.24	1.07
Bangalore	89.1	64.0	75	..	3.60	—0.04
Coimbatore	98.4	71.3	80	..	6.76	1.58
Trichinopoly	93.7	74.0	76	..	12.87	4.04
Negapatam	86.9	76.1	80	..	?	?

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic. B 8

THANA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The following are the results of the triennial election of the Thana Municipal Committee, declared on Thursday last.

(WARD No. 1.)
*Mr. Yeshwant Vinayak Navalkar, 74.
Mr. Dagdu Pandu Nakhwa, 20.
Mr. Kashinathji, Nil.

(WARD No. 2.)
* Mr. P. M. Vazifdar, (pleader), 43.
Mr. K. A. Padhye, (pleader,) 20.
Mr. Rangrao Chitre, (pleader), 13.

(WARD No. 3.)
* Mr. A. V. Chitre, (pleader), 83.
Mr. Jhon Currim, 36.
Mr. Kashinathji, 6.

(WARD No. 4.)
*Mr. B. A. Padhye, (pleader), 21.
Mr. P. N. Gupta, (pleader), 21.
Mr. Oak, pleader 21.

(WARD No. 5.)
* Mr. Shringarpure, (pleader), 79.
Mr. Tribhovandas, 56.

(WARD No. 6.)
*Mr. V. K. Choubal, Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 70.
Mr. Patel (pleader) 66.
Mr. Gangadass, 6.

(WARD No. 7.)
*Ganesh Raghunath, uncontested.

(WARD No. 8.)
*Mr. S. B. Karkhanis, (pleader), 66.
Mr. Khataoker, 21.
Mr. Cowasji Divecha, 47.

(WARD No. 9.)
*Mr. M. S. Rangnekor, (pleador,) 24.
Mr. Ranjanna Lakaji, 1.
Mr. P. M. Vazifdar, (pleader), 0.
Mr. Louis, 16.

(WARD No. 10.)
*Mr. M. Almeida, uncontested.

*These indicate names of successful candidates.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published to order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument assertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 90 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th February 1916 was 30.097 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given now.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per Small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle.. .. 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra. If P. S.—When buying see the name carey. In

OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL IRON WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS:

Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.

KUMBHARWADA 6TH LANE.

GOLPATHA, BOMBAY, NO 1.

DEWJI MALJI

JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.

We keep ready-made Gold Sets of Necklaces, Ear-rings, Bracelets Brooches, &c., for sale as well as we make them to order.

REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES

102, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 18th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		5,900
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		500
" " Sales of East Indian ..		600
" " Imports		Nil.
Mid. Americans		7.82— 7
Egyptian F.G.F.		..11.85—10
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	..March	11.46—18
	May	11.71—16
New Orleans 10 a.m...	..March	11.19—15
	May	11.50—14

Liverpool Feb. 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		400
" Sales of East Indian ..		100
" Imports		Nil.
Mid. Americans		7.83+1
Egyptian F. G. F.		11.85 Unchgd.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 19th.

Estimated Sales	1,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
Feb.	7.69	
Feb.-March	7.65	
March-April	7.64	
April-May	7.62	
May-June	7.60	
June-July	7.57	
July-Aug.	7.55	+2
Aug.-Sept.	7.46	
Sept.-Oct.	7.39	
Oct.-Nov.	7.34	
Nov.-Dec.	7.30	
Dec.-Jan.	7.27	
Jan.-Feb.	7.23	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 18th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
Feb-	7.67—2
Feb.-Mar.	7.63—2
Mar.-Apl.	7.62—2
April-May	7.60—2
May-June	7.58—3
June-July	7.55—4
July-Aug.	7.53—3
Aug.-Sept.	7.44—3
Sept.-Oct.	7.37—1
Oct.-Nov.	7.32 Unchgd.
Nov.-Dec	7.28 Unchgd.
Dec.-Jan.	7.25+1
Jan.-Feb	7.21+1

Liverpool, Feb. 19th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Feb.	7.67	—
Feb.-March	7.62	1
March-April	7.62	—
April-May	7.59	1
May-June	7.57	1
June-July	7.54	1
July-Aug.	7.52	1
Aug.-Sept.	7.43	1
Sept.-Oct	7.36	1
Oct.-Nov.	7.31	1
Nov.-Dec.	7.27	1
Dec-Jan	7.24	1
Jan.-Feb.	7.20	1

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 18th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	..11.73—12
May	..11.—8613
July	..11.90—16

Liverpool, Feb. 19th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
March	11.64—9
May	11.81—5
July	11.83—7

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 18th.

M. G. Bengal Good	..	5.70
" " Fully Good	..	5.85
" " Fine	..	6.00
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.14
" " Fully Good	..	6.28
" " Fine	..	6.43
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	..	6.15
" " " Fine	..	6.45 — 5
M. G Broach Good	..	7.40
" Fully Good	..	7.55
" Fine	..	7.70
M. G. Scinde Good	..	5.65
" " Fully Good	..	5.80
" " Fine	..	5.95

Liverpool, Feb. 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	5.70
" " Fully Good	..	5.85
" " Fine ..	..	6.00
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good	..	6.14
" " Fully Good	..	6.28
" " Fine ..	..	6.43
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.15
" " " Fine	..	6.45 — 5
M.G. Broach, Good..	..	7.40
" " Fully Good	..	7.55.
" " Fine ..	..	7.70
" Scinde Good	..	5.65
" " Fully Good	..	5.80
" " Fine	..	5.95

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 18th.

Cloths.—Dragging for India.
Yarns:—Barely Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb. 18th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
" Forwarded	76,000
" Imports	85,000
" Stock	830,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 19th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	9,450,000
Egyptian Visible Supply.....	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	4,260,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales.....	43,000
East Indian Sales ———	1,700
Total Speculation	4,000
" Export	5,000
East Indian Export.....	300
" " Stock	33,000
" " Forwarded	2,000
" " Actual Export	400
" " Imports	....
" " Speculation	....
American Afloat	340,000
East Indian "	9,000
Total Afloat	402,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 18th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	20,000
" " to Continent ..	6,000
Futures at New York Mar. ..	.. 11.52+2
Futures at New York May ..	.. 11.77+3
Spot Cotton at New York ..	.. 11.55—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	.. 11.37—6
Futures at New Orleans March	.. 11.25+4
Futures at New Orleans May	.. 11.54+4
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¼
Demand Bills	4.76.10
Silver Commercial Bars	5⅝

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	139,000
" Exports to Great Britain	88,000
" " to France and Continent	45,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,580,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,146,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 18th.

Bar Silver Spot unchgd	26⅞
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½ — Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
" " " 6 "	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols. 2½ %	58¾—1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	54½ — Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80¾
Government Securities 3%	69¼

Exchange on London at Paris
Francs. 28.03 Unchgd.

London, Feb. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	26⅞ Unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½ — Unchgd.
" 7 day market loans	4½
Transfers on— Calcutta Rs. 7,00,000 } Madras Rs. 3,00,000 }	@ 1/4 5/32.

£100,000 has been released.

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 18th.

3½% 1925—1923	£88—½
4½% 1925—1945	£97—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 18th.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. not offered.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Mar. 68

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February 68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Sellers 84
Calcutta Linseed Feb..Mar. Buyers 82/6
Toria Rapeseed.—Feb.-Mar. Buyers 74

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Sellers 77

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cotton eed (sound delivered per ton) Feb-Mar. Hull Buyers £14-7-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	130½+1½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	108+1½
Copper Braziers	£143+2
Yellow Metal	16+½
Hard Spelter	70+5
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£27-15-0+10s
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie unchgd.	£5-15-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Mar.-April.	19/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-April.	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Mar.-April.	21/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-March Sellers'	3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	3/6½

Too much smoking sometimes creates a headache—aches so much it nauseates—Stearns' Headache Cure clears the head and makes you feel like new. C 6

Feel like giving up, worried, despondent, can't eat. Try Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract, increase your appetite, restore your health, restore the lost energy and be yourself. A 5

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

The market this morning was easier with Broach at 283. No business of any importance has been reported.

At Colaba the market was rather firmer owing to better New York closing advices. Ready cotton was in fair demand.

Fully Good Bengal 216.
Fine Akola 260.
Good Broach 283-12

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	220	283	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	227	216	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	217	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	239	226	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	274	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore ..	274	..	..	"
M G Akola Khm., Do.	258/9 262/3	..	..	" May. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M G. Broach ..	283	..	..	Mar. 1916
H. G. Westerns ..	..	..	273	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	285	"
H.G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Compta	..	..	304	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	307	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 19th, 1916.—5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	221	..	1/23Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	237	225	215	..	Ready
	..	227	216	..	March
Sciade-Punjab (M.G.)	..	217	207	..	Ready
	217	217	209	..	March
Khandesh (M.G.)	238	226	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	March
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	245	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	269	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	257	240	..	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm	..	..	..	..	March
Karanja (M.G.)	269	251	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	March
Oomrawutee description (M.G.)	261	253	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	March
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	265	257	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	269	261	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	March.
Negpore Kampti (M.G.)	275	267	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	March.
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	275	267	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	March
Broach (M G.)	286	..	..	284	Feb./March April.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	234	222	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bilapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	277	April/May
Bawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	306	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	284	April/May
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	278	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	305	April/May
Mir j M. G.	..	..	..	308	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Gallas Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of 3 maunds allowance

STOCKS OF COTTON,

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 17th Feb. 1916	1,644,130
	2,269.130
Shipments do.	838,148
	1,430,982
Afloat	18,742
	1,412 240
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept to date ...	535,000
Stock of cotton all in hand	877,240

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail ad sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 18th February 1916:—

Cotton	16,805 Bales
Wheat	2,557 cwts
Linseed	1,053 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,884 "
Ginjellyseed	3,547 "
Groundnuts	4,610 "
Castorseed	11,260
Rice	152,535 "
Myrabollams	5,774 "
Cottonseed	20,967 "
Mowraseed	150 "
Gram	124 "
Joowar	2,339 "
Maize	206 "
Barley	6,797 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 19th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	43 8 0	6 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	43 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 11 0	7 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 9 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 0 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts ...	43 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 9 0	3 13 0
Forward.	**Rs. a. p.**	
Wheat April-May ..	6 9 9	
Linseed May	8 11 3	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. April
Banks' Buying Rates.—	
Credits 3 Months Sight. Ready ...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. March
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s Do	194¼
60 d-s Hongkong	140¾
Do. Shanghai	190½
Do Yokohama	152½

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 19.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood stationary with a moderate business passing. There was no feature worth recording with respect to the Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares. The prices were well maintained.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids declined to Rs. 477½.

Fazulbhai kept unchanged at Rs. 437½, Standards at Rs. 1,050, Madhavji at Rs. 1,302½ Centrals at Rs. 2,065 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,540.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 233¾ and Crescent at Rs. 106½.

New Great Easterns were placed at Rs. 187¼.

Bank of Bombay shares improved to Rs. 1,500 and Bank of India shares to Rs. 64½ x. d.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 857½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 228.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 121. Deferred were placed at Rs. 355 and Rs. 357½.

Delhi Flours improved to Rs. 135.

Katni Deferred shares were placed at Rs. 293.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of 84 4/32.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 95½ (long-dated.)

COTTON CROP OF THE PRESIDENCY.

FINAL FORECAST.

A final memorandum on the Coton Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1915-16, giving the estimates up to 1st February, has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Bombay. According to it the latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency	2,982,500	1,807,700
Sind	165,600	2,600
	3,148,100	1,810,300

Total 4,958, 400 acres, which is 38.8 per cent. below the area of the previous year, and 28.8 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years.

The area now reported is higher than that given in December last by 193,200 acres owing to the receipt of fuller information mainly from the Karnatak and from Ahmedabad and Baroda in Gujarat. The fall in Thar and Parker and Nawabshah in Sind and in Kathiawar and the smaller variations in the Deccan and elsewhere are due to corrections in the areas previously reported.

Since the publication of the December report the crop in North Gujarat and Kathiawar has further deteriorated from want of moisture and in places has withered. Elsewhere it has progressed fairly well except in places where recent cloudy weather caused some shedding of flowers and bolls. The picking of the early crop has commenced from the middle of January; the late one is still in flowers and bolls. In the Deccan some improvement in outturn is reported from East Khandesh. In the Karnatak the rain in December and continuous unfavourable winds later on have injuriously affected the crop in most places particularly the exotic varieties which have further suffered from cloudy weather inducing disease in places. The indigenous crop is somewhat better. The crop is still young and picking will not commence before the middle of the next month. The Sind crop is reported to have been good in Khairpur but only fair elsewhere through deficiency of water supply. Its harvest commenced normally from the middle of October.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the conditions described above the crop in North Gujarat and Kathiawar is estimated to yield between 25 to 50 per cent. of the normal. In South Gujarat it varies between 50 to 85 per cent. The crop in East Khandesh in now reported to have yielded between 115 to 160 per cent. of the normal; elsewhere in the North Deccan it yielded between 85 to 100 per cent. and in the South between 40 to 85 per cent. of it. In the Karnaktak the yield of the exotic varieties is expected to range between 50 to 80 per cent. of the normal. The indigenous crop is estimated at the full normal standard in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere and in the S. M. C. States between 65 to 85 per cent. of it. The crop in Sind is estimated to have yielded 85 per cent. of the normal in Khairpur State and 40 to 60 per cent. of it elsewhere.

The total revised estimated outturn now stands as under:—

	British District. Bales.	Native States Bales.
Presidency	696,000	310,000
Sind	49,700	900
	745,700	310.900

Total 1,056,600 bales, which is 43.9 per cent. below the outturn of the previous year; and 28.6 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years.

Besides the above about 25,300 acres (14,400 acres in Ahmedabad) are estimated to have been under cotton in tracts for which statistics are not usually received. These expected to yield about 4,800 bales.

Of the total outturn 35.7 per cent. is claimed by the Brtitish Districts and Native States of Gujarat and 35.3 per cent. by the Deccan. Of the remainder 24.2 per cent. belongs to the Karnatak and the S. M. C. States and 4.8 per cent. to Sind.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn under the different denominations stand as under:—

Variety.	Area. Acres.	Per cent
Bengal Rajputana	565	...
Dholera	1,179,710	23.7
Broach	1,035,910	20.8
Khandesh	1,215,407	24.4
Barsi and Nagar	206,582	4.2
Westerns	317,567	6.4
Kumta and Dharwar	857,733	17.2
Sindhi	168,277	3.3
Total	4,983.751	100

Variety.	Outturn. Bales.	Per cent.
Bengal Rajputana	177	...
Dholera	150,168	14.1
Broach	228,787	21.6
Khandesh	338,020	31.9
Barsi and Nagar	33.155	3.1
Westerns	62,626	5.9
Kumta and Dharwar	197,906	18.6
Sindhi	50,540	4.8
Total	1,061,379	100

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN SENTENCED

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the master of the s. s. Roman Prince, a transport vessel, charged Thomas Carl, an able-bodied seaman on board the vessel, with continued and wilful disobedience. It was alleged that whilst the ship was at Busra on the 1st instant the accused refused to work and continued to be refractory the next day also. It was explained to him that martial law was in force there and that as the vessel was employed for Government transport purposes he would be flogged if he did not resume work within half an hour. He, however, paid no heed to the warning. In the meantime as the ship was suddenly ordered to proceed to Bombay, the captain with a view to take action against him on arrival here, got the entries in the log-book in connection with the accused, certified by naval authorities at Busra. The accused pleaded guilty but added that as the food provided was insufficient and bad he refused to work. The Magistrate sentenced him to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to forfeit two days' wages.

EOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT LOVE LANE

INQUEST ON DEAD CHILD.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded the inquest touching the death of a Roman Catholic child, about three months old, who, it was alleged, had been thrown by its father Paul Alexander Sequeira, from the verandah of a chawl at Love Lane on the night of the 11th instant. Dr. Arthur Powell, Police Surgeon, said death was due to extensive fracture of the skull, which could have been caused by a fall from a height. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the child was caused by extensive fracture of the skull due to its having been thrown from a verandah by its father and that this amounted to an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code. The jury, however, did not think that it was necessary to record, as suggested by the Coroner, condemnation of the callous conduct of the eye-witness Kalyan Hari in returning to his meal on the ground that the occurrence did not concern him.

DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS BY DEPUTY MAGISTRATE'S WIFE.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

At the High Court to-day Justice Greaves granted dissolution of marriage with custody of child and costs to Mrs. Ommanney, wife of Mr. H. B. Ommanney, Deputy Magistrate, Asansol, on grounds of cruelty and adultery. Evidence was given that the respondent drank and ill-treated the complainant. An attempted assault on a European nurse and relation with various Indian women were proved. The marriage took place at Topsham in Devonshire on November 27th 1908. The child was born in 1910.

DISFIGURATION OF A GIRL BY THROWING ACID.

ALLEGED CRIME BY A JILTED STUDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 19.

A form of crime that is new to Madras was brought to the attention of Mr. C.B.N. Pelly, Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning, when Swaminathan, a student of the Wesley College was formally charged with throwing acid on a girl named Bhavani with the intention of disfiguring her. It was alleged that the boy was in love with the girl, but received no encouragement and committed the act in revenge. The case was adjourned to the 28th instant.

BENGAL JUTE MILLS

SUFFERING FROM INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF MIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

Difficulties are now being experienced by jute mills in obtaining from the United Kingdom a sufficient supply of mials for the manufacture of camba. These articles are required for the refilling looms in jute mills and their production at Home is being impeded by shortage of raw material caused by munition work. After consultation with the Indian Jute Mills Association a representation on the matter has been made to the Government who have been asked that the Secretary of State should be moved to take such action as may be possible.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

To-day's Share Market presented no feature of special interest. Jute mill shares, although keeping fairly steady, were not much in demand and only a small trade took place in these securities. The position of coal shares was unchanged, enquiry was small and prices were well maintained. In other directions there was very little doing.

The following sales took place:

Coal:—Bengal 764; New Beerbhoom 54.8 (odd lot); Raneegunge 30.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 153, 154, 155; Belvedere (ord) 272-8; Empire (ord) 24.8, 24.10, 25 s.l.; Fort William (ord) 119, 120, 121; Goveripore (pref) 102, 102-8; Hooghly (ord) 36.4, 36.8; Howrh (ord) 195, 196; Kamarhatty (ord) 314, 314-8; Kanknarrah (ord) 396, 397; Union (ord) 345-8, 346-8.

Tea:—Amluckie 79, 80 s.l.; Bishnauth 27.12, 28; Grob (ord) 60; New Samanbagh 244.

Miscellaneous:—Titaghur Paper (ord) 50, 51; Titaghur Paper (pref) 82.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 84.10 to 84-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 85 to Rs. 85.2.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 21ST OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

1015.15.—Madh K & C, Ratanbai v. Vussonji Damodar Bengali, & ors, Daph F & D, Kanga & S, Bh K & G, Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

11.15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

19.15.—Mehta D & L, Mahadeo Anna Kunte, v. Yeshwant Anna Kunte, & anr, Daph F & D.

Long Causes.

1165.15.—Jehangir S M & H, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kurimbhoy Thaverbhai, & ors, Taybji D & Co, Motichand and D, Part Heard.

1017.15.—Shroff D & D, Anna Eliza Rosario, & anr, v. Jaffer Cassam, Mehta D & L.

1193-15.—Smetham B & Co, Joharmal Taraji, v. Samna Nawlaji, Vachha & Co.

1162-15.—D J Mantri Bujanbai Saifudin, & ors, Samsoodin Ahmedally & ors, Mehta D & L. Mirza M & M, D J Mantri.

1244-15.—Duphtary F & D, Raghawji Khimji & ors, v. The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ltd, Payne & Co.

664.15.—Ardesir H D & Co. Messrs Sorabji Ruttonji Contractor & Co., a firm, v. Nawab Davar.ul-Mulk Bahadur, & ors, Matu J & M.

837-15.—Mans H M & Co, Bhagwandas Goculdas Gandhi, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassain Dada, Ard H D & Co.

641.15.—Madh K & C, B N Lang, v. Shivjibhai Hassain, a firm, Payne & Co.

744-15.—Smetham B & Co. Wanna Rajaji & a firm, v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad, Subnis & G.

1131.13.—Patell & Ez. Rahimtulla Meherally, & ors. v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne & Co.

934.15.—Mulla & M. Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Patell. v. Cooverbai, widow, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

378.15.—Malvi H M & R. Kasturchand Sadasukh. v. Chhaganlal Chunilal. Hiralal & Co.

1074.15.—Edg G W & Co. Jagneshandas Jamnadas Mody. v. Bai Hurkar, widow. Surveyer & Co. for a neuper

924.15.—Dubash & Co. Augustine Rozario Sequeira. v. Joseph Peter Mendonca. Edg G D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Decree Absolue.

502.15.—Merwanji K & Co. Nowroji Maneckji Sett, & ors, v. Esmail Haji Moosa & anr, Mehta D & L.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

310.15.—Little and Co, Aboobucker Abdul Rahim & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co, Part Heard.

1254.14.—Nadersha & D, Tulsidas Jethabhoy, v. Ambaji Gangaram, & anr, Shroff D & D.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

340-15.—Amin and D, Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mangukbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C. For Posponement.

818-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervalu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suits for disposal in Chambers.

104.16.—Rustomji & G, Nandramdas Dwarkadas, a firm, v. Callianji Damodar.

88.16.—Dubash & Co, Messrs Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, Jagannath Wasoodev Pilgaokar.

For Consent Decree.

138.15.—Unwalla P & P, Kanduji Jacoo, v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

462.15.—Sm B & Co, Aishabai, widow, v. Kursondas Karamsey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H M and R, Part Heard.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & Co

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit & Pur.

83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

188-13.—Dhanjishaw & B, Mathurdas Topan, v. Prahladji Sewakram, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Daph F & D.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji, v. Bai Manibai, widow, & ors, Bhimji & Co.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. Jhabvala's lecture on "The Illustrious Parsi-Kings of the Sassanian Dynasty" (with lantern slides). Anjuman's Fire Temple, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Lady Willingdon returns from Delhi in the morning.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.

TUESDAY, February 22.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 23.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championship, entries close.

Anthropological Society of Bombay, Annual General Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

P. and O. s. s. Nagoya with English Mails of 4th instant due at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Bombay Medical Union, annual general meeting, 7-15 p.m., Dinner 8.45 p.m., Readymony Building, Apollo Pier Road.

SUNDAY, Feb. 27.

Mr. C. P. DeCunha's Lecture on "Classical v. Romantic Art," under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Instituto

DAILY.

Excels. Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., Bandmann Varieties.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

Mrs. SHANTARAM VITHAL.—Vithabai wife of Dr. Shantaram Vithal, aged 57 years, died on Saturday the 19th instant, at 5-30 a.m. deeply mourned by her relatives.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 19.

No. 71—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 20th February, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company G. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. R. A. Sherren.

No. 72—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade as follows:—

Monday 21st at 7 a.m. Signallers' Parade at Cooperage Bandstand.

Wednesday 23rd at 7 a.m. 6" B. L. C. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.

Sunday 27th 6" B. L. C. Elementary Practice at Mahaluxmi Fort.

Time of parade will be notified later.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice will take place on 19th March, 1916. All members must attend this practice unless a Medical Certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

BATTERY DRILL.

Sundays 11 a.m. at Factory Gate.

Fridays 4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

GUN DRILL.

Wednesdays 8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding Company.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 6-15 p.m. for Defence Light Manning.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding,

Feb. 21.

Fort.—Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 26th February 1916:—Sergeant C. H. Partridge and Lce Corpl. D. Blythe.

Salsette.—Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 26th February 1916:— Lce Sergt. F. B. Sadler and Corpl. J. W. Hughes.

Riding School.—Fort.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 A. M. Dress.—Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

Riding School, Santa Cruz.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 A. M.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis, (I.A.) today Monday 21st instant, at 6-15 p.m. Rendezvous Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.

Parades.—"A" and "B" Troops will parade on Wednesday 23rd instant at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (All members will attend). Dress.—Drill order, with arms, khaki shirts.

"C" and "D" Troops will parade as follows:—

Tuesday 22nd instant at 7 a.m. Rendezvous Jackal Club Flats. Dress.—Drill order, with arms, khaki shirts.

Wednesday 23rd instant at 7 a.m. Class for N. C. Officers. Rendezvous Camp, Riding School.

Friday 25th instant at 7 a.m. Sword Exercise (All members will attend). Rendezvous Corps Riding School. Dress.—Drill order, with swords, khaki shirts.

Embarkation.—Duty on Tuesday 22nd instant at 7 a.m. at Alexandra Dock; Jetty end. Members detailed by Troop Leaders will attend.

Signalling Class.—Members are requested to return all signalling flags in their possession to Headquarters, Council Road immediately.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 21.

36.—Saturday 26th instant, "C" and "D" Coys. will parade at Church Gate Station at 2-40 p.m.

31. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"C" Coy. Tuesday February 22nd.
"G" Coy. Thursday February 24th.
"E" Coy. Friday February 25th.

All men in above Companies must complete their musketry on above dates.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

33. Clothing.—No clothing or Equipment will be issued from Quartermaster's Stores during March.

37. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Coy:—

No. 8820 Vol. R. H. B. Fleming.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

It is proposed to hold Competitions under service conditions on the Range at Ghat Kopar as follows:—

Sunday, March 5th for Marksmen only.

Sunday, March 12th for 1st Class Shots only.

Sunday, March 19th, for 2nd Class Shots only.

Sunday, March 26th for Recruits only.

Full details will be published later, but probably individual and team competitions will be held on each of the above dates. Men will only be allowed to fire on the dates allotted to their classification in the Annual Return of Musketry for the current season.

GOVERNOR'S BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of their Excellencies' the Band of H. E. the Governor, under the direction of E. A. Barratt Esq., will play at the Victoria Gardens this evening from 6 to 7-45 p.m. (S. T.), the following programme of music:—

March—"Militario" ..... Gounod
Overture—"The Golden Lyre" ..... Herman
Waltz—"Tesero Mio" ..... Becucci
Selection—"Push and Go" ..... Darewski
Czardas No. 1— ..... Michaelis
Song—"The Rosary" ..... Nevin
Selection—"A Country Girl" ..... Marckton
Intermezzo—"Laughing Eyes" ..... Finck
National Anthems of Russia, Belgium, Italy, Japan, France and God save the King-Emperor.

BAND AT THE BYCULLA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

TELEGRAMS TO LOWER BURMA.

Owing to interruptions to telegraphic communication the acceptance of ordinary telegrams for Lower Burma has been temporarily suspended.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Nagoya with the outward Mails of the 4th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Thursday evening.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday the 26th instant at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a Dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

ACCIDENT TO A TRAM PASSENGER.

Harischandra Nanabhoy, aged 45, was seated in a tram car going along Frere Road on Friday, with his right elbow protruding from the side of the car, when a labour car struck the elbow and fractured the arm.

A LECTURE ON ANCIENT PERSIA

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will deliver a lecture at Anjuman's Fire-Temple this evening, at 6.15 p.m. (S. T.), under the auspices of the Jashan Committee, on "The Illustrious Parsi Kings of the Sassanian Dynasty" (with 40 magic lantern slides). Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL.

A pleasant function was recently performed in the office of the Foreign Mails, when a Silver Medal was presented to Mr. Pallonji lately an Assistant Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Division. The medal was presented in recognition of Mr. Pallonji's meritorious services and particularly for the good work done by Mr. Pallonji during the last Delhi Durbar. The recognition coming as it does immediately after Mr. Pallonji's retirement from service last month, is highly appreciated by his subordinates by whom Mr. Pallonji was very much liked and respected.

SUICIDE BY AGED PARSI LADY.

Dr. W. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at Khetwadi, on the body of a Parsi woman, named Dosibai Lavangia, aged about 63 years. The deceased who had been suffering from hysteria and fits went to live with her daughter on the third floor of a house at Khetwadi about eight days ago. On Friday evening she went to bed about 7-30, and half an hour after, a thud was heard and she was found lying on the ground floor, just below the window of her room. She died within a few minutes. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

HOMŒPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Hon. Physician in charge the Social Service League Hemoepathic Charitable Dispensary at Babulla Tank reports that during the half year ending 31st January, 1916, 1,996 patients attended the Dispensary, of whom 813 were males, 364 females and the rest 819 children. The following contributions were received during the half year:—Mr. M. D. Altekar, Rs. 50; Mr. D. B. Kankane, Rs. 12; Messrs. Keshavlal Brothers, Rs. 5; Mr. Y. S. Talekar, Rs. 5; Bombay Commercial College through Mr. B. L. Thosar, Re. 1; Total Rs. 73.

The Committee are in need of financial support for the development of this charitable work and hope it will be forthcoming from the generous public. All contributions will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by Dr. B. V. Rayakar.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

lorence Nightingale directing ambulance work in her hospital during the Crimean War. This is a scene from the film "The Life of Florence Nightingale," which is being shown at the Royal Opera House this week.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S AGENDA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council is on the 22nd. The one after that is on the 29th. The Financial Statement will be presented on the 1st of March. It will be discussed between the 7th and the 12th. The final Budget debate will take place on the 24th of March.

At the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on February 22nd the Hon. Mr. Setalwad will introduce the Bill to enable Hindus and Mussalmans to make dispositions of property by transfer inter vivos or by will for the benefit of unborn persons and to move that it be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Sir Reginland Craddock, the Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the Hon. Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven, the Hon. Mr. H. Wheeler, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Chakravarthi, Vijiaraghvachariar, the Hon. Mr. P. Muddiman, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Cumming and the mover with instructions to report on or before the 24th of March 1916.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to move as an amendment that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinions thereon.

The items on the agenda will include the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Ports Bill and the discussion on the two resolutions on Sanitation to be moved by the Maharaja of Nashipur.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

A CALCUTTA PROPOSAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

At the Calcutta University Senate meeting last evening, Professor C. J. Hamilton moved that for the better provision of scientific and technical education it is desirable to found a University College of Science on the lines of the University Law College. It will be remembered that the University was creating a College of Science out of the endowments made by Sir Rash Behari Ghosh and Sir Terak Nath Palit, which will be under a board of management. The present motion was aimed at establishing a Science College by the University. Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee opposed the motion on the grounds that there would be a competition with private colleges and that it was premature as they had not yet available materials.

Consideration of the matter was adjourned till July.

NADWAT-UL ULEMA

The fifteenth annual confference of the Nadwat-ul-Ulema will take place at Poona, on the 22nd, 23rd, and the 24th of April, 1916, (corresponding to the 18th, 19th and the 20th Jamadi ul Akhir 1334 Hijri). Maulana Ghulam Muhammad Saheb Shimlavi, a prominent advocate of the movement, is at present touring in Poona and elsewhere in the interests of the conference, his headquarters being in Bombay.

BANKURA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Hony. Secretaries of the Bombay Committee of the Bankura Famine Relief Fund beg thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts:—

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas for the redigging of a tank in Bankura, Rs. 150; Mr. Padmasinha Narsinhabhai (first instalment), Rs. 100; a Mahomedan sympathiser, Rs. 50; Mr. Choonilal Ujamshee, Rs. 25; collected by Volunteers on Municipal voting day, Rs. 38-6-9; Collections during Hindu University Benefit Performance, Rs. 10-0-9; Collections at the Special Convocation for conferring LL.D. on G. O. M., Rs. 38-4-5; collected by Mr. R. Anantram Mudaliar from the Sydenham College (first instalment), Rs. 22; Mahomedan sympathiser, Rs. 15; Shree Shivswarup (Ahmedabad), Rs. 10; Mrs. Florence Tarachand, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 463-11-11.

Further contributions will be very thankfully received.

Rs. 150 of the above have been sent to Prof. Mitchell, Principal of the Weslyan College, for the redigging of a tank and Rs. 250 are sent to Dr. D. N. Maitra, Hony. Secretary, Bengal Social Service League.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"PASSERS-BY."

To make impossible characters human is the greatest achievement of the actor. There are seven unreal people out of a possible nine in Haddon Chambers' "Passers-by." Yet on Saturday night the Howitt-Phillips Company made six of the seven quite convincing. The Royal Opera House had a very satisfactory crowd, and most ethusiastically did they greet the many sentimental passages.

A queer fit, brought on by boredom, induces Peter Waveston to entertain casual passers-by and abstract interest from their different outlooks on life. A cabman, a tramp and a woman are invited into his house, and all play important parts in the plot. The woman turns out to be an old sweetheart from whom he was parted by his designing half-sister some years before. She has a son but he has a fiancée. Peter is perfectly candid with Beatrice, and she, being the sort of woman people who have heard of but have never seen, gives him up so that he might marry his real mate, Margaret. The small son plays an important part in the decision.

As Peter, Mr. Charles Howitt was wonderfully good. He had splendid support from Mr. Cyril Rawdon, his man-servant. The only thing we did not like about the valet was his tie. His enunciation and mannerisms were so real that he needed no curiosities of dress to distinguish him from the master.

Miss Gertrude Godart again succeeded in an emotional part. She is a remarkable actress to sustain so many principal parts and be faultless in all. Miss Doris Phillips made the most of Beatrice. Mr. Jack Elagert had the air of the London cabbie and quite sank his own personality. Mr. Wheeler Dryden was not in his element as a tramp.

The only other big part fell to one of the most delightful of little girls imaginable—Miss Jessica Sawyers. She was little Peter Summers, the shy child of Margaret and Peter. In her scene with Mr. Howitt she showed undoubted genius, and we should like to see her again.

There were large houses for the matinee on Saturday ("The Prodigal Son") and last night's special performance ("Are You A Mason"). "What the Butler Saw" will be repeated to-night.

A CALCUTTA CITIZEN'S ADVENTURE.

PRISONER OF A MAHOMEDAN CHIEF.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

There has been considerable anxiety in Calcutta as to the fate of Mr. T. S. Apcar, of Queen's Park, Ballygunge, who was on board a steamer when she was torpedoed in the Mediterranean in October.

The boat in which Mr. Apcar escaped from the sinking ship was believed to have been lost, but news has now been received that Mr. Apcar is safe but a prisoner in the hands of a Mohamadan Chief, named Sheik Trinussi, at Darna near Tripoli. He is being well treated.

Mr. Apcar has had an adventerous career since the war started. For some months he was driving a motor ambulance in France but unfortunately broke his arm as the result of a fire when starting the car. On recovering from the accident he returned to India and joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers. After a short period of training in this country he was again proceeding to France on active service when the vessel was torpedoed.

The Ladies' Committee of St. John Ambulance Association, Bangalore, entertained a large party of wounded and convalescents to tea and various amusements on the Residency grounds on Thursday night. General Sir Arthur Phayre was among those present. About twenty of the leading residents motored the guests from and back to the hospital.

CHARLEY CHAPLIN IN EXCELSIS.

A GREAT FILM AT THE ALEXANDRA

A cinema theatre that has been gaining great popularity of late is the Alexandra, near the Crawford Market. The Alexandra has one great advantage for those resident in and near the Fort, that it is easily accessible and a visit to it does not invovle the expenditure of a high taxi fare or a prolonged ramble in a hackney victoria. But apart from this appreciable consideration, the present proprietorship have clearly demonstrated that enterprise of the right sort always pays and they have turned what at one time was a poorly patronised theatre, into one of our most popular evening resorts, which is nightly crowded in the higher priced as well as the low priced seats. That can only be done, of course, by the presentation of really good films and in this respect the Alexandra is showing a fine lead. It is the only theatre in Bombay now showing the famous Charley Chaplin films, in itself a sufficient draw to ensure outstanding success.

We doubt whether there has ever been anything funnier shown on the cinematograph screen than the Chaplin film at the Alexandra this week. When one recalls all the deliciously humourous episodes in which one has seen the famous Charley, this seems rather a daring assertion, but funny as he has been in previous films as a champion of the pugilistic ring Charley Chaplin exeels his own exploits. There is not a moment in the whole film that does not count, not a movement that is not the considered and thought-out art of a genius in broad comedy and one laughs so much that it is almost a relief when the end comes. To see the redoubtable Charley knock out a great pugilistic professor with the aid of a horse-shoe in his left hand glove, his subsequent course of training preparatory to meeting the champion, whose challenge follows on the notable success, and his final triumph in the ring with the aid of his bull-dog is to run the risk of really hurting one-self with laughing. Charley Chaplin is said to earn £500 a week. His exploits as a pugilist are worth £500 a minute.

The serial drama film being the popular order of the day, the Alexandra, it is needless to say, have been well to the fore in this respect and "The Black Box" the final episodes of which are being shown this week, has proved a great attraction during the last few weeks. The work of an English author, who is *facile princeps* in the art of mystery making,—E. Phillips Oppenheim,—and some of the most famous film-makers in America, it has been full of mystery, senation and ingenious supernatural phenomena, all built round and intelligible, coherent and really interesting story. One does not need to have seen the previous episodes in order to gain immediate interest in the final ones, now being shown, and the remarkable denouement. We have no doubt the Alexandra will follow up this amazing film with a new sensation equally astounding, and they mean to keep up the Chaplin films, which puts the theatre in a category of one among Bombay attractions.

MISS HELEN WALTER'S WEDDING.

VICEROY AND C.-IN-C, PRESENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 20.

The wedding took place at St. Jame's Church, Delhi, yesterday of Miss Helen Walter, daughter of Major-General and Mrs. Walter with Mr. G.H.R. Halland of the Indian Police. H. E. the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and all the other principal residents at Delhi were present, including a large contingent of fellow officers of the bride's father from the Army Headquarters. The bridesmaids were Miss Andrey Grant, Miss Kathleen Craddock and Miss Dorothy Gwyther. The train bearers were Miss Peggy Spence and Master Guy Slater. A reception was held after the ceremony in the Kudsia Gardens, where the bride's health was proposed by the Commander-in-Chief.

TWO RIVAL BENARES SOCIETIES.

PARENT ASSOCIATION SUED BY "CHILD" ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.),

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

At the Allahabad High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rafique have disposed of an appeal preferred by the Mahamandal Shastra Prakash against the decision of the District Judge of Benares. There were two associations in Benares which were registered under the Companies Act. The defendant Association, the Mahamandal Shastra Prakash, was called the parent association and the plaintiff association Sri Bishvanath Annapurna Dan Bhandar was called the child association. According to the articles of the association of parent society certain sums of money were to be set aside for the benefit of the child association. The child now sued to recover first, a sum of money which it actually deposited with the parent association and secondly, a sum of money which in pursuance of the articles of association of the older association had been placed to the credit of the younger association.

Their Lordships thought that under the circumstances of the case the plaintiff association was entitled to recover the ant.

The prize distribution in connection with the Jain Training College, Rutlam, was held the other day presided over by the Divan Saheb, Rai Bahadur, Brijmohunnath Zutsi. The students, not accepting the prizes, contributed the proceeds to the St. John Ambulance Fund for the benefit of Indian wounded soldiers.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

India and Empire's Trade Problems.

The "Indian Daily News."—That in the very stronghold of free-trade opinions, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce should have rejected a proposal of their directors favouring adherence to the policy of Free Trade and resisting proposals of Protection, may be taken as an earnest of the changes in the popular feeling that are being brought about by the war. In the telegram announcing this action on the part of the Chamber, Reuter mentions that speakers emphasised that German trade must be excluded and restricted after the war. It was only a few days ago that the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, which has taken the lead in India in discussing the problems of trade conditions after the war, in the course of a letter addressed to the other Chambers, alluded to the necessity of frustrating the dumping campaign which the Teutonic Powers contemplate as soon as peace is declared, and for which they are obviously preparing. A Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in India is to be held in June next, while a similar Conference on a much larger scale, of the United Chambers of Great Britain is to be held in London this month. Later on there will be an Imperial Conference at which the special interests of every part of the Empire will be considered, and in concert with our Allies, means will be sought to prevent our home, colonial, and allied markets from recapture by the enemy. It is a subject that bristles with thorns, but if the terms "Free Trade" and "Protection" were dropped out of the discussion, and other terms that mean the same thing substituted, there might be more hope of arriving at a unanimous decision. For Protection, under that name, is to the Free Trader as a red rag to a bull. We already have protection of certain industries in England—the motor-car industry for instance—but it is not "Protection" at all; it is only something indefinite, that has been rendered necessary by the war. But it means the same thing, whatever its friends or its opponents may say to the contrary.

Bogus Medical Degrees.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika."—The Hon. Sir Pardey Lukis, in the course of a long speech on his bantling, the Medical Bogus Degrees Bill, said many things; only he did not enlighten the public on a most important point, namely, who wanted it, what caused it, and whom would it benefit? It is a remarkable fact that it was opposed by all the Indian members. No doubt the Hon. Mr. Abbott supported the measure, but he was justified in doing it, for has he not recently shown bellicosity in stumping the country raising an Imperial Anglo-Indian Regiment? We do not blame Sir Pardey Lukis for attaching no value to Indian public opinion and referring the Bill to a select committee, as he would have then made himself disagreeably singular to his official colleagues in the Supreme Council. What is most surprising is the attitude of the Hon. Dr. M. N. Banerjee, who has been appointed as an additional member on the ossensible ground of representing non-official medical views on this ill-starred measure. Why did he not open his mouth during the debate? And, as expected, Sir P. Lukis promptly made full use of his silence and trimphantly declared that while other Indian members were very emphatic the special representative said nothing against the Bill. We think that Dr. Banerjee owes it to himself and the country to clear his actual position. If he wants to appear as "a special representative" of the Indian public, his duty is to oppose the Bill. If he cannot do it, he must openly declare that he represents himself and not his countrymen. It is also not fair on the part of Sir Pardey to make use of Dr. Banerjee in the way he has done, knowing full well that the Indian public are bitterly opposed to his measure.

Anglo-Indians at the Front.

"The Statesman."—If the war had not atrophied one's capacity for being surprised one might well pause in astonishment at several recent items of news about well known Indian names at the front. Thus a telegram from Lahore acquaints us with the fact that the ex-Sessions Judge of Hoshiarpur has been appointed a Flight Commander in the Royal Flying Corps. With this may be bracketed Mr. A. S. Barrow's note on Lieut.-Col. J. C. Faunthrope, of the Indian Civil Service, who was made a temporary captain less than a year ago, and now holds field rank. Even more startling is the promotion gained by Colonel Cecil Allanson—"that fine leader of men," as Sir Ian Hamilton described him in his last dispatch—who was a substantive captain two years ago, and is now according to Mr. Barrow, a Brigadier General. Another newly created Brigader is General Jelf, who is well remembered in India as an A.-D.-C. on Lord Minto's staff. While these rapid promotions have an obvious and tragic cause, they have one great advantage, and that is that they are placing young and energetic commanders at the head of the new armies.

Salt in India.

The "Madras Mail."—The Indian consumer is already at a disadvantage in not being able to get salt sold in retail to him by weight. The dealers buy the article in bags by weight and sell it by measure. The consumer by this practice does not get the full value of the sodium chloride for the money he pays, especially when light salt is bought by measure. Thus a fraud is being perpetrated on the consumer in salt being sold to him by measure instead of by weight as the retail dealer gets it for the market. This, however, is a matter for bodies like Co-operative Credit Societies to take up to get rid of the middleman and to secure to the consumers the benefits of purchasing salt by weight. Meanwhile, the Government should attempt to produce a purer salt and to produce it in larger quantities. Not only is the salt manufactured under the Italian system purer but the actual outturn by weight per acre of pans is larger than in the case of the salt produced under the ordinary system. While the average licensed salt contains about 93 per cent. of sodium chloride the salt produced under the Italian system contains as much as 98 per cent.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Winning Side	6
For the Women of India	6
The Gokhale Anniversary	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	5
FOREIGN NEWS	
War Telegrams	7 & 8
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Charley Chaplin in Excelsior	5
Royal Opera House	5
Late Mr. G. K. Gokhale	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS	
Revival of Memory Images	11
Human Inter-Dependence	11
ENGINEERING PAGE	10
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
SPORTING NEWS	9
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	5 & 8

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, February 21, 1916.

THE WINNING SIDE.

It is impossible to exaggerate the significance of the cheery news from the Asiatic Eastern front, or rather fronts, for the theatre of war in the East embraces a far-flung line extending from the Balkans to Basra. It may be premised at the outset, that the Allies are more than holding their own at the several points of contact with the enemy. Many things that were obscure in the situation in the Balkans, are now emerging into comparative clarity. The Allied diplomacy in the Balkans was popularly believed to have bungled in some unaccountable way; but there is fairly strong circumstantial evidence of deliberate Greek duplicity, and Bulgar perfidy is now proved up to the hilt. In a sense, German diplomacy was triumphant; but then German diplomacy works in many occult ways, whereas the Allied diplomacy works openly and never stoops to methods incompatible with the usages of civilised Powers. It is quite possible that the enemy diplomacy has scored against the Allied diplomacy, but such successes have been obtained by falsehood, bribery and promises impossible of fulfilment. Who knows but that Germany has not promised the reversion of Constantinople alternately to Bulgar and Greek, with a certain reservation on behalf of herself? Things like these are not for the Allies,—they do not fit in with our conception of right dealing in international affairs. There may have been mistakes or misjudgments in matters military or diplomatic, but we do not deliberately make dupes of nations nor trade on their cupidity for our own selfish ends. If the Balkan States have not realised that they could have no self-respecting future under German hegemony, it is their business; but what the Allies are actually doing is to save them in spite of themselves. The Allies did not go into the war with axes to grind, nor to serve territorial ambitions in the Balkans: but the Central Powers did. Every reputable Balkan statesman knows that and that is what intensifies the bitter regret one feels at the miserable folly of the willing dupes of Teuton cunning. For the moment, Servia and Montenegro are *non est*,—two brave nations have ceased to be for their temerity in wishing to be. It is a temporary eclipse, and they will be restored to their independence and for ever freed from the nightmare of an unscrupulous ambition. The Allied concentration at Salonika is growing, the Servians are quietly refitting, and, in combination with Italian forces, they should shortly be in a position to try conclusions with such forces as the enemy can place on the field against them. We may note in passing how disastrous Teutonic ambitions have proved to small nationalities. Belgium prostrate, Servia and Montenegro desolate, Albania a mere geographical expression, Turkey and Bulgaria in chains.

It is increasingly borne in upon the Allied Powers that there can be no truce with the enemy or respite in this struggle. No matter how long this war has to last, it must be a fight to the finish. Mr. Lloyd George said the other day that the war is just about to begin; and that seems true enough. The position of stalemate on the Western front is about to undergo a change. Meanwhile, the Italian offensive is a live fact, and the Russian avalanche is slowly moving. If the enemy has temporary successes to boast of in the Balkans, Russia and England are pressing harder than ever in Asia Minor. The long-threatened attack on Suez has fizzled out and the Tripolitan intrigue has never been worthy of serious consideration. On the top of these failures comes the news from Erzerum, where the Russians have dealt a knock-out blow to Turkey. The fortress is rightly regarded as the key to the Turkish defences, and the moral effect of the fall must be immense. And what of the future? Turn where one may, the future looks gloomy for the enemy. The essential difference between the Allies and Germany is this: each of the Allies bring into the struggle their own individual strength; Germany, on the other hand, has to supply men, munitions and money to her dependents. The Allies are in a position to place separate independent forces at every point in the immense theatre of war, without weakening their fronts on the West or on the East. But Germany can do no such thing. Every soldier withdrawn from one point represents a weakening of strength; and for every soldier the enemy can add, the Allies can add three. Austria is locked in a fatal embrace with Italy and no further military assistance from that quarter is available. Turkey has men, but its forces are required for the campaign in Asia Minor. And, moreover, Turkey is bankrupt in money and munitions, which can only come from Germany. It is impossible that Germany can continue to bear this very great strain on her already attenuated resources. Another striking fact that cannot be ignored is that the co-ordination of aim and effort on the part of the Allies is now assured. On the other hand, Bulgaria has no interest outside Macedonia, and military counsels in Turkey are distracted. What are Germany's allies worth in a military sense? The chances are that the dupes of to-day will turn and rend the deceiver to-morrow. The Allied Powers are of one mind in this struggle, whereas by the conditions of the case the enemy Powers cannot be, and they will part company as soon as Germany shows her hand. There may yet be a long way to go but the Allies are winning.

FOR THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

"Ever since I have been in India, the knowledge of the high mortality amongst mothers and infants has been a veritable nightmare to me and the development of medical instruction amongst women, which, after all, is the highest and most altruistic form of female education that any of us can possibly desire, seems to me to be one of the best means of coping with the evil."

These were the words which Lord Hardinge uttered in the course of the speech he made on Thursday in opening the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital at Delhi and they are not only an instance of the firm grasp which Lord Hardinge has acquired of the needs of the country and of the remedies that are called for, but they also help us to realise his deep personal solicitude for the people and the place which this country has made for itself in his heart. How often has it not been that in the cold pages of official reports the appalling character of the mortality amongst mothers and infants in this country has been indicated in realistic language? But how rare has the feeling which informs such language been so genuine and so strong as not to be satisfied until immediate remedial measures are adopted! Lord Hardinge's words embody a suggestion and a test. They suggest that no one,—be he an official or a non-official,—who pretends to feel interested in the welfare of the country has a right to call himself a friend of India until he has brought himself to give a thought to, if not to study, the havoc caused daily in hundreds of thousands of Indian homes as revealed in the infant mortality returns. And not until the contemplation of this fact becomes, to use Lord Hardinge's vivid phrase, "a veritable nightmare" to every such person, can it be hoped that adequate steps will be taken to remove the causes of this evil. Lord Hardinge himself attempted to give some idea of the daily tragedies when he said: "It was only the other day that I read in the health report of one of our big Indian cities that one out of every four children born in that city is doomed to die before it is 12 months old and that 10 or 12 years ago half the children born died as infants." These figures, overwhelming as they are, but barely tell the whole truth. For if the tragic import of this terrible picuture is to be realised with anything like completeness, its setting of life-long grief and suffering must not be ignored. The causes which have led to this lie deep in the failure of the Government largely and of the people themselves in no small degree to cope with the evil. Ignorance, with its accompaniment of lack of proper knowledge on the part of mothers about maternity and of the necessary supervision during the first few critical weeks, and the slow growth of sanitation, marked by the almost total absence of maternity homes for the large majority of poor mothers, are the chief contributing factors. It behoves Government to realise far more seriously than they have hitherto done that every additional pie, over and above what little they parsimoniously provide for education and sanitation, spent daily on them means the saving of many lives of mothers and children, than which Lord Hardinge truly said "nothing can be more precious." Beyond this, however, there is the need of development of medical instruction amongst Indian women. The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital is, in many ways, the first important step in meeting this need. There has hitherto been no medical college in India for the exclusive training of women,—and, consequently, instruction in medical subjects to women students has had to be given in mixed classes at men's colleges in various parts of the country, with the further result that, thanks to the social customs of the country, many Indian women who would otherwise take to medical studies, have not come forward to meet the ever-growing demands for qualified lady medical practitioners. The establishment at Delhi of a college for women, with its attendant hospital, in which women will be taught by women to attend on women, may well be expected to remove this defect. It is gratifying that one of the last public acts of Lord Hardinge should have been to open this institution,—though the sense of satisfaction arising out of this is tinged with the melancholy reflection that Lady Hardinge, to whose conception, initiative and energy, the realisation of this undertaking is due, should not have been spared to see the consummation of her desire. But the college being as it is, as Lord Hardinge happily described it, "a woman's scheme initiated by a woman to be carried out by women amongst women and for the good of women," will remain a worthy memorial to Lady Hardinge "whose love for India and India's women and children was the one guiding light directing her endeavours for the advancement of women and for the relief of suffering in them."

THE GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

It was quite in the fitness of things that the friends and sympathisers of the Servants of India Society should have assembled on Saturday to pay a tribute to the memory of Mr. Gokhale on the first anniversary of his death. Those who took part in the ceremony were overwhelmed with one overpowering feeling that, though exactly twelve months to a day had passed since death cut off prematurely him whom India could ill spare, the sorrow was still so fresh, that it was difficult to realise the fact as well as the significance of the loss. But that though dead, his spirit lives and will live was manifested in the assembly which met in the Home of the Servants of India Society on Saturday and in the speeches that were made on the occasion. Mr. Wacha, who presided at the meeting, as the oldest living servant of the people in this Presidency, struck the right note when he said that so much had been said and written during the twelve months since the day Mr. Gokhale passed away that nothing that has not already been said was left. Nevertheless the speakers at the meeting,—and it was a wise arrangement to select only those as speakers who had come in personal contact with Mr. Gokhale in different ways,—brought out, in a telling and new garb, some salient features of the character of Mr. Gokhale and the lesson of his life. Mr. Jaykar emphasised Mr. Gokhale's broad idea of Indian citizenship, happily described in the words that "for him to be born an Indian and to live as an Indian was a greater honour than to be born as a Hindu or a Moslem or a Parsi and to live as a Hindu or a Moslem or Parsi." Mr. Jaykar did well also to dwell on Mr. Gokhale's definition of "politics,"—that much mistrusted word in India,—as including every endeavour at nation-building, whether in the field of education, social reform, economic development or political progress. Dr. Jivraj spoke of Mr. Gokhale's solicitude for the students, whether in the country or abroad, and the constant encouragement that he gave them to study political questions. Mr. Jehangir Petit confined his remarks to two of the outstanding aspects of Mr. Gokhale's character which are and ought to be a living source of inspiration to others,—his high sense of public duty and his deep devotion to the country. Sir Vithaldas and Mr. Jinnah pointed out how Mr. Gokhale was not only the soul of the expanded Imperial Legislative Council, but a guide, philosopher and firend to every Indian member of that body. Mr. Jinnah, particularly, made two very good points. He quoted Mr. Gokhale's remarks that India was a country which had been served well by a beneficent Providence and plentifully too, but that her own men had not served her well. Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Jinnah truly said, lived for India,—giving his best in her service to the last moment of his life. He is, therefore, an example which not only young men aspiring to be true patriots, but also old men, who have acquired some right to be called thus, could and must follow. This suggested the only message which Mr. Gokhale more than any other departed leader was uniquely privileged to leave for his country and Mr. Wacha very appropriately emphasised it in his closing speech. While Mr. Gokhale was gifted with the privilege of serving his country well, there were other departed leaders,—some of whom he himself recognised as his masters,—whose lives must equally serve as a guiding light for generation living and generations yet unborn. The suggestion of Mr. Wacha that, following the practice of the Positivists in London and Paris, we in this country should appoint a Calender Day for the celebration of the anniversaries of these great men together, deserves to be carried out, if the solemn trust which, as Mr. Devadhar said, Mr. Gokhale has left in the charge of his countrymen, namely, the service of the motherland, is in adequate measure to be fulfilled by the devotion of services inspired by such examples.

Notes of the Day.

India's Debt to Brighton.

The closing of the Indian Hospital at Brighton coincides with the great extension of hospital accommodation that is going on in Bombay at the present time. Henceforth, the Indian Corps having been transferred from Flanders to Mesopotania, the duty will devolve upon India of looking after all her own wounded. The extra strain that will thus be put upon the war medical services and the noble band of ladies and others who have hitherto coped so finely with the work of tending the sick and wounded reaching these shores from the Persian Gulf and elsewhere, will, we have no doubt, be nobly responded to. In a letter to the Mayor of Brighton Colonel Campbell has well expressed the sentiments of the people of this country in saying that the name of Brighton will henceforth be known throughout India. Nothing can be too much to say of the splendid manner in which the good people of Brighton rose to the call that was made upon them now more than a year ago, the splendid hospitality extended by them to the wounded Indian soldiers and their untiring efforts to afford them every possible comfort and relief. For all this India may well be, and is, grateful, and we trust that some way will be found of perpetuating her appreciation of this noble hospitality. In the meanwhile it would be a graceful act if some message were sent to the Mayor of Brighton from the proper quarter, expressing the country's sense of gratitude

A Mysterious Telegram.

Among the mysteries of to-day's telegrams is a regular conundrum regarding the chasing of a merchant vessel by a German cruiser in the North Sea. The vessel, in question, which was the Ceylon, for India, was taken, we are told, to a German port where she was released after some steel rails had been taken out of her. This is mystery number one. Why did the Germans release their prize? Then she resumed her voyage but her coal being exhausted in violent gales she put into Queenstown. That is conundrum number two. Why did the Germans leave her any coal, and why did she go all the way to Queenstown before seeking a British port? The natural and proper thing to do was to make for the nearest British port and report what had happened. Are we to suppose that if her coal had not been exhausted by the tussling with violent gales the Ceylon would have waited till she got to Gibraltar or Malta before reporting her remarkable adventure? The whole telegram is so incredible that we would suggest to Reuter the propriety of asking for a repetition.

How Germany Helps Her Friends.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent, according to a "Pioneer" special cable, says it has been a favourite German sneer that the Allies have failed to help their friends. The writer pertinently asks what steps the Teutons will take for the succour of Turkey in her present flight. But the information supplied by the "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent, is an even more significant reply to the sneer. We are told that the Government is vehemently attacked in the Hungarian Parliament for allowing people to starve and permitting,—of course, it means compelled "to permit,"—the export of produce to Germany, where the prices were one-fourth those at Budapest, while the German Government had purchased the produce sold below cost price. No wonder that the business man who was recently in Austria-Hungary, says that he is convinced that the Dual Monarchy cannot hold out beyond another three months.

A Nuisance and a Danger.

We have received a copy of a petition addressed to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, regarding the removal of the smelteries now working at Kharakoova. The matter is of more than ordinary importance, inasmuch as, apart from the nuisance inevitable in having smelteries located in residential quarters, the smelteries in question have already proved on no less than four occasions a veritable danger to life and property. As the petition states, within a very short period from May 12, 1915, to February 13, 1916, fire broke out in the very premises wherein the smelteries are situate. Having regard to the fact that the locality is perhaps the most thickly-populated in the city and that the Cloth Market, with its numerous godowns, is in the immediate neighbourhood, the danger involved to life and property and the constant feeling of insecurity and anxiety that must be the lot of the unfortunate residents can be easily imagined.

A New Asokan Edict.

An important archaeological discovery was recently,—though accidentally,—made during the examination of old gold workings in the village of Maski, in the Raichur District. The valuable find was a boulder block of crystaline grey granite of irregular shape standing inside a cavern and bearing an inscription upon the side facing inwards. The discovery was reported to the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, who had the inscription deciphered by Rao Sahib Krishna Sastri, the Government Epigraphist. The result was that the inscription was found to be an Asokan edict. Asoka's numerous edicts are now universally regarded as intended to proclaim the firm determination of the King to govern his realm righteously and kindly in accordance with the duty of pious kings. The latest discovery "establishes beyond doubt," says Rao Saheb Sastri in his Report, "what has been so far only a legitimate and obvious surmise and renders further speculation unnecessary."

The words of his translation are:

(This is the word, i.e., command) of the Beloved of the gods, *(king)* Asoka . . . . . *(during)* the two years and a half that I am *(i.e., have been)* a lay disciple . . . . more than . . . . . *(I)* approached the community of the *(Buddhist)* monks *(Samgha)*; and approached *(it)* with zeal. *(Those who)* were formerly gods in Jambu (dvipa) . . . . these have now become false. This result is possible indeed to be achieved by the small man *(khudaka)* who applies himself to *Dhama*. *(One)* ought not to think thus that only the great man *(udalaka)* could achieve this *(result)*. Both the small man and the great man should thus be told . . . . . *(This shall be)* of long duration and will prosper; *(and)* will become one and a half *(times as great.)*!

A Dead Man's Vote.

Some curious things have happened in the House of Commons, but that a dead member and his own successor should have voted in the same division and in the same lobby is a distinct novelty. The authority for the statement is "Hansard." In the number of the "Debates" for one day recently the first name among the "Noes" in the division on the Military Service Bill was given as Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (Dublin, Harbour). Now it so happens, says the "Daily News," that Mr. Abraham, a highly respected Irish member, died in London some time previously and he was succeeded in the Dublin Harbour Division by Mr. Alfred Byrne, who is given in the "Hansard" in due alphabetical order, lower down, as also having voted against conscription. The real voter, however, was "Mabon," the Right Hon. W. Abraham, Labour member for Rhondda. But the official debates came out two days later without any explanation of the confusion of the names of the dead and the living.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon who had gone to Kirkee yesterday morning returned to Bombay by the evening mail.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore proceeded to Delhi by the Punjab Mail yesterday evening.

His Highness the Maharaja of Charkhari has offered to the Government Rs. 7,500 for the purchase of a motor launch or ambulance for hospital purposes in Mesopotamia. The offer has been accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

H. H. the Nawab of Palanpur has arrived in Bombay and is staying at Government House.

General Quinton, Nawabzada Taley Mahomed Khan, and Mr. Binney are guests at Government House.

Lady Butler, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor or Burma will reach Bombay from Home on April 3rd by the Kaiser-i-Hind.

Mr. Alfred Nundy, Bart-at-Law, formerly Public Prosecutor, Rawalpindi, has been appointed Legal Adviser to the companies in liquidation in the Punjab.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ERZERUM VICTORY.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF TURKS.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN MADAGASCAR.

DISSENSIONS AMONG ENEMY ARABS

A Petrograd communiqué says the defeat of the Turks at Erzerum was quite complete, and the remnants of the Turkish army are fleeing in disorder in all directions.

The Russians captured the whole fortress artillery and the bulk of the field-guns.

The fall of Erzerum is regarded as the precursor of the complete destruction of five Turkish corps, whose value disappears with the capture of the fortress.

The provocative attitude of the Teutons is said to have caused a violent reaction in Roumania. The King is reported to have expressed the opinion that Roumania must follow her destiny which is opposed to Austria's.

It is stated that the French instructors reconstituting the Serbian Army have now at Corfu a homogenous mass of 130,000 able-bodied men well-armed.

Dissensions have broken out among hostile Arabs on the Western frontier in Egypt. Refugee Bedouins declare that their compatriots will desert at the first opportunity.

There is considerable activity on both sides in the western theatre. The enemy in Alsace, after an intense artillery preparation, attacked north of Largitzen and momentarily gained a footing in the French trenches. A counter-attack immediately ejected them.

The position south-east of Ypres, following the German capture of some hundreds of yards of trenches, amounts to the creation of a new no-man's-land, British and German infantry lying on opposite sides of a low ridge formerly held by the British.

Grave and long-standing German intrigues have been discovered in Madagascar, but the plotters have failed completely to engineer a native rising. The arrest of the ringleaders has had a most salutary effect.

The Italian communqué reports successful infantry encounters.

COMPLETE VICTORY AT ERZERUM.

TURKS FLEEING IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

ERZERUM VICTORY.

DEFEAT OF TURKS COMPLETE.

TROOPS FLEEING IN DISORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb 19.

The communiqué says:—The defeat of the Turks at Erzerum was quite complete. The forts were full of corpses and the remnants of the Turkish army are fleeing in disorder in all directions. The Russians undeterred by severe snowstorms are closely following them and killing and capturing tails of columns.

We captured the whole fortress artillery and the bulk of the field-guns. Hitherto two hundred guns have been counted. We also took huge booty, munitions, rifles, motor cars, wireless apparatus, and pontoons. The number of prisoners taken in the vast fortress region has still not been counted.

The troops of the Caucasus army, despite their supreme efforts and ceaseless fighting for over a month in most difficult geographical conditions, have lost slightly and are ready for fresh exploits when the Sovereign Chief commands.

The Russians on the Caucasus littoral have dislodged the Turks from a series of positions, capturing many prisoners and supplies.

Warships have destroyed permanent bridges and fifteen sailing ships west of Trebizond.

REJOICINGS IN RUSSIA.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS FETED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.

Rejoicings have taken place throughout Russia at the capture of Erzerum. There have been processions in all towns, the populace shouting "Honour to the Tsar, to the Grand Duke Nicholas and to our Valiant Army." A *Te Deum* has been sung in the churches, which have been thronged.

There was a very imposing demonstration at Tiflis on the occasion of the arrival of the Grand Duke to announce victory to the Exarch. The town was decorated with flags and the Grand Duke had repeatedly to leave the Palace to respond to the plaudits of the multitude.

WHY ERZERUM FELL.

A GERMAN CONJECTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The "Cologne Gazette" attributes the fall of Erzerum to Turkey's lack of railways and a fleet. The Turkish communiqué does not mention Erzerum.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO THE TSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

King George has sent the following message to the Tsar:—

"Heartiest congratulations on the splendid achievement of your gallant troops at Erzerum after such hard fighting, which I rust will have far-reaching effects.

HELPING ONE'S FRIENDS.

GERMANY'S FAVOURITE SNEER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says it has been a favourite German sneer that the Allies have failed to help their friends. Russian military writers await the steps the Teutons will take for the succour of Turkey in her desperate plight that may well cool her ardour in the Teuton cause.

TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS TO BAGDAD IMPOSSIBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

A Russian military correspondent writing to the "Morning Post" anticipates the complete Turkish evacuation of the Erzerum and Van districts, enabling the Russian guns to protect the valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris and make the supply of reinforcements to Baghdad almost impossible.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN BAGDAD

SAFE ARRIVAL AT MOSSUL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAIRO, Feb. 18.

The American Minister at Athens reports that Messrs. Cree, Whitley, Jones and Bryant, with their families, have arrived at Mossul from Bagdad. All are well.

FINAL ASSAULT ON ERZERUM.

SEVERAL FORTS TAKEN WITH BAYONET.

FATE OF FIVE TURKISH CORPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.

Details of the fall or Erzerum shows that several forts with heavy guns were taken with the bayonet as only mountain artillery could be brought up

Then took place an assault lasting twenty-four hours, without respite and fiercest at night. The Russians by dawn had captured the first line of the centre forts.

The Turks first withdrew slowly then fled. Russian cavalry entered the fortress and then infantry. Practically everything was intact.

The fall of Erzerum is regarded as the precursor of the complete destruction of five Turkish corps, whose value disappears with the capture of the fortress.

Two corps, which are hastening to Erzerum, are useless, as they are without artillery, which has been despatched towards the sea, via Trebizond.

The lack of further details is due to the fact that the Russians are still vigorously pursuing the enemy, whose attempt to stand ten miles from the fortress failed.

RIGA AND DVINSK SECTORS.

FREQUENT FUTILE ENEMY AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 19.

Enemy Zeppelins and aeroplanes have made frequent bomb-dropping raids in the Riga and Dvinsk sectors and Russian airmen have replied vigorously, bombing the enemy lines.

The enemy on the Dniester, after a prolonged artillery preparation, attacked near Ussieozko, but were repulsed.

Our heavyguns destroyed an enemy battery north-east of Czernovitz.

PRO-GERMAN MOVEMENT IN FINLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Politiken's" Bergen correspondent says the Russians have discovered a society in Finland seeking union with Germany with Prince Joachim as King of Finland.

BESSARABIAN OPERATIONS IMPEDED BY SNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" snow is impending the operations on the Bessarabian frontier.

FOOD PRICES IN HUNGARY.

GOVERNMENT ATTACKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

London February 18.—The "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent says that M. Vazsonyi, members for Budapest, vehemently attacked the Government in the Hungarian Parliament for allowing people to starve and permitting the exports of produce to Germany, where, he said, prices were one fourth those at Budapest. He stated that the German Government had purchased the produce sold below cost price.

The "New York Sun's" Rome correspondent quotes a business man who w cently in Austria Hungary who says he is convinced that the monarchy cannot hold out beyond another three months.

WASTAGE AND CONGESTION AT DOCKS.

TRADE UNIONS CO-OPERATE WITH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The transport trade unions are co-operating with the Government committee and are planning the mobilisation of available labour to prevent wastage and congestion at docks.

It is expected that penal rates will be charged on goods which are allowed to remain in vessels at wharves beyond a fixed period.

ROUMANIA FEELING ANXIOUS.

GERMANS' PROVOCATIVE ATTITUDE.

GENERAL MOBILISATION EXPECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

London February 18.—An "Exchange Agency" message from Paris quotes a Bucharest telegram stating that the Roumanian Government is anxious regarding the movements of German and Bulgarian troops and has sent three squadrons of aeroplanes over Bulgaria. The airmen despite heavy fire discovered a few new trenches and 50,000 troops, but no heavy artillery.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent says the provocative attitude of the Teutons is causing a violent reaction even in official spheres. The King is reported to have expressed the opinion that Roumania must follow her destiny which is opposed to Austria's. The interventionists are rallying around M. Bratiano who has become almost openly an interventionist. A decree of general mobilisation is expected. All communications to Bulgaria are cut. The Roumanian minister had a prolonged interview with Sir E. Grey yesterday.

ROUSING AIR FIGHT NEAR SALONIKA.

AVIATIK BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 18.

There has been a rousing air-fight north of Salonika. A French aeroplane tackled an Aviatik which was photographing the French lines and drove the Prussian pilot and officer to the ground.

The German officer had five bullets in his thigh. The Frenchmen were not hurt.

The Aviatik is intact and is being publicly exhibited in Salonika. General Sarrail decorated the airmen.

BULGARIAN CAMP AT STRUMNITZA

165 BOMBS DROPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 19.

It is announced that 165 bombs have been dropped on the Bulgarian camp at Strumnitza with important results. *En route* a German squadron was engaged and one Frenchman was wounded. All returned safely.

SERBIAN ARMY AT CORFU.

RECONSTITUTION PROCEEDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The Pioneer's correspondent cables:—

The "Journals" Corfu correspondent says the French instructors reconstituting the Serbian army have now at Corfu a homogeneous mass of 130,000 able bodied men with new equipment for different cadres and well-armed. They are distributed in several camps.

There are 22,000 horses for them awaiting shipment from Valona. The staffs are drawing up a scheme for the organisation and employment of the Serbian army when their training is complete.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN CORFU.

DEBATE IN GREEK CHAMBER,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Feb. 19.

The presence of Italian troops in Corfu was debated in the Greek Chamber.

The Premier, replying to vehement protests, said the Allies had assured the Government that Corfu would be restored in due time.

Moreover, the Italian force was limited to fifty carabineers escorting Montenegrin troops sent to Corfu to recuperate.

KING AND QUEEN OF MONTENEGRO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 18.

The King and Queen of Montenegro are taking up their residence at Larmont, Bordeaux.

ITALIANS ON CARSO FRONT.

ENEMY TRENCH RUSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 18.

The communiqué reports successful infantry encounters in the Sugana Valley. The Italians on the Carso rushed a trench

WESTERN FRONT.

ATTACK REPULSED IN ALSACE.

FRENCH EXPLODE MINE IN ARTOIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 18.

Last night's communiqué said:—The enemy in Upper Alsace, after an intense artillery preparation, attacked north of Largitzen and momentarily gained a footing in our trenches. A counter-attack immediately ejected them.

We exploded a mine under the German trench north-west of Hill 140 in Artois and the trench was badly damaged. Another of our mines caused a huge crater between two trenches and we occupied the southern lip. An enemy attempt to dislodge us was stopped dead by our fire.

The British and French artillery, south of Frise, prevented an enemy attack which was being prepared.

We destructively shelled a salient in the enemy line north of the Aisne.

FIGHTING ROUND YPRES.

CREATION OF NEW NO-MAN'S LAND

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

A correspondent at Headquarters says that the position south-east of Ypres, following the German capture of some hundreds of yards of trenches, amounts to the creation of a new no-man's-land, British and German infantry lying on opposite sides of a low ridge formerly held by the British.

The so-called captured position is so torn by craters and shells that the enemy is unable to occupy it. This ridge is north of the Ypres-Commines canal and is conspicuous from the marshy plain, and the fact that the British front-line lay above the enemy trenches, doubtless inspired Sunday night's attack.

After half a dozen feints at other portions of the salient the Germans exploded several mines and their infantry advanced in masses reaching the battered bluff.

Subsequent British counter-attacks, which partially dislodged the Germans, were characterised by the use of an enormous number of bombs; one party used 2,300.

Simultaneously, artillery concentrated on the tightly packed Germans with disastrous effect. The Germans are still sacrificing men in a desperate effort to hold one slope of the ridge.

A CALM NIGHT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb 18.

This afternoon's communiqué says that the night was calm.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON YPRES FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The British communiqué says:—Our artillery bombarded the position north of the Ypres-Commines canal. Artillery on both sides was generally active on the Ypres front and elsewhere minor artillery bombardments were carried out by both sides at various points.

REPORTED RELEASE OF BURGOMASTER MAX.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Journal des Debat's" Havre correspondent says Burgomaster Max has been liberated and sent to Switzerland.

LORD CHELMSFORD INDISPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Lord Chelmsford has caught a severe chill.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S STAFF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 19.

The following announcement has been made in London:—

The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy-designate, has appointed the following officers to be members of his personal staff in India:—Private Secretary, Mr. J. L. Maffey, Indian Civil Service; Assisant Private Secretary, Mr. H. A. H. Metcalfe, Indian Civil Service; Military Secretary, Major R. Verney, Rifle Brigade; Comptroller, Major John Mackenzie, Indian Army; Surgeon, Major L. Cottersill, Royal Army Medical Corps; A.D.C's, Captain Viscount Errington, Grenadier Guards, Captain W.A. Brown, Wiltshire Regiment, Captain C. Sykes, Grendier Guards and Captain W. Holland Hibbert, Herts Yeomanry.

SITUATION IN EGYPT.

DISSENSION AMONG HOSTILE ARABS.

WHOLESALE DESERTION ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

A "Times" message from Cairo says that dissensions have broken out among hostile Arabs on the western frontier. A petition signed by five Sheikhs of an eastern tribe has been brought to Matruh, beseeching the protection of the Egyptian Government against their hereditary Tripolitan enemies, who, incited by Turkish officers, maltreat them.

Refugee Bedouins have arrived in a pitiable condition. They declare that their compatriots will desert wholesale at the first opportunity.

ENEMY'S CAMEROONS FORCES.

INTERNMENT BEING ARRANGED BY SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Press Bureau announces that the Governor-General of Fernando Po has requested General Dobell on behalf of Herr Ebermaier, Ex-Governor of the Cameroons, to get a telegram sent to Berlin, stating that want of munitions has compelled him to enter Spanish territory together with all his troops and staff.

Spain proposes to transport them to Fernando Po and the details of their internment are being negotiated.

THE FIGHT ON LAKE TANGANYIKA.

A STIRRING STORY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 18.

A stirring story is told of the capture of the German gunboat on Lake Tanganyika by two British motorboats. The gunboat tried to flee, but was hit by twelve out of fifteen shots. One of them killed the captain who was from the Koenigsburg.

The gunboat surrendered in twenty minutes. Belgian officers tried to kiss the British commander when he landed and thousands of natives danced a wardance.

ALLIES' BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

SWEDEN'S SUGGESTION TO U.S.A.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

Officials state that Sweden has frequently suggested to the United States that she should join in a conference of neutrals with the object of protesting against the alleged dislocation of trade owing to the Allies' blockade of Germany, but the United States intends to protest on its own behalf independently of other neutrals as the occasion arises.

SWEDEN AND GOODS FOR RUSSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Swedish Royal Commission proposed to prohibit transport through territorial waters of goods the export of which is prohibited. This is aimed at the Dane's' conveyance of goods for Russia along the Swedish coasts.

ANCONA SETTLEMENT.

PENDING AUSTRIA'S ASSURANCES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The settlement of the Ancona question is withheld pending proper assurances by Austria regarding the treatment of merchantmen.

STEAMER CEYLON'S ADVENTURE.

CHASED BY GERMAN CRUISER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.

The steamer Ceylon, for India, was chased in the North Sea by a German cruiser and taken to a German port, where a quantity of steel rails were removed.

The ship was then released and she resumed her voyage. Coal was exhausted, however, during violent gales and she had to enter Queenstown and replenish her bunkers.

ARRIVAL OF APPAM'S PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

One hudred of the Appam's passangers have arrived at Plymouth, including Sir Edward and Lady Merewether and Mr. Frederick James.

LATE MR. G. K. GOKHALE.

1ST ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

THE PRE-EMINENT "SERVANT OF INDIA."

The first anniversary of the death of the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale was celebrated on Saturday at the Servants of India Society. The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha presided, and there was a large company present including Mr. R. J. Tata; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; Mr. M. A. Jinnah; Sir V. D. Thackersey; Mr. B. G. Horniman; Mr. J. B. Petit; Mr. N. V. Gokhale; Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas; Mr. N. M. Joshi; Mr. Jamnadas D. Dharamsey; Mr. Oomer Haji Yusuf Sobhani; Mr. M. K. Azad; Mr. Jamnadas Dharamsey; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and others.

The Chairman, opening the proceedings, said so much had been said and written during the twelve months since the day when their distinguished friend passed away amid the universal lamentations of his countrymen, that he did not wish to speak at any length that day about the life-work of the deceased patriot. The Servants of India Society had invited them there that day for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the mournful event that had occurred twelve months to a day that day, and of cherishing the memory of that distinguished public servant who was cut off in the prime of life and at a time when his need to the country was so great. He (the speaker) himself had said and written so much in appreciation of the career of Mr. Gokhale that there was nothing left for him to say much. He would therefore call upon the various speakers whose names were on the programme to address the meeting.

THE TRUE CITIZEN.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said the void created in the public life of India by Mr. Gokhale's death would always remain unfilled. The eminent patriot's loss would be especially felt when the affairs of India would be reconstructed after the war. It was Mr. Gokhale that, a long time ago when the present controversies were unknown, had put before the student world the true ideal of citizenship. His view was that Indian citizenship should be based on a broader and liberal foundation and that everyone in this country, whether a Hindu, a Mahomedan or a Parsi, should learn to think that he was born an Indian. He pointed out years ago that although Mahomedans might make demands which the Hindus might regard as selfish, the latter should not grudge it, for the simple reason that that was the beginning of true citizenship of India. For to him to be born an Indian and to live as an Indian was a greater honour than to be born as a Hindu and to live as a Hindu. His conception of political work was equally broad. The definition of politics was that it included every endeavour at nation-building—in the direction of social, economic and political progress. They found that ideal embodied in the Servants of India Society with its many-sided activities.

MR. GOKHALE AND THE STUDENT WORLD.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta said Mr. Gokhale had left a permanent impress on the hearts and minds of his countrymen and won for him a position in the history of India which no space of time would destroy. Mr. Gokhale took a great interest in the cause of students, both here and in England. The encouragement given by him to students to study politics was well-known. He was a thorough gentleman, who never spoke ill of anybody, who attributed motives to nobody, and who was magnanimous in his recognition of the services of everybody who worked for the country. He was thorough in whatever he did.

HIS HIGH SENSE OF PUBLIC DUTY.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, in addressing the meeting, said:—It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I heartily associate myself with everything that has fallen from the previous speakers about Mr. Gokhale's great life and distinguished career. There is really little that I can add to the encomiums that have been so properly and so justly bestowed upon his memory. But, with your permission, I venture to allude to one or two aspects of his life, which could not have failed to impress all those who came in contact with him; and which ought always to serve as a source of inspiration to our younger generation. To my mind the two most important aspects of his career which compel attention and force respect more than any other aspect, were his high sense of public duty and his deep devotion to his country. In all his actions he was always actuated by the dominating force of these two characteristics, to which he practically subordinated every interest in life and before whose stern claims of services, he willingly sacrificed almost every other phase of human happiness with a method, with a regularity, with a singleness of purpose all his own.

We have often been told that public spirit in this country is dead. I do not believe it. I am prepared to grant that it is stunned for the moment owing to the influence of unwholesome and pernicious forces operating against us. There is plenty of latent force in this country there is plenty of public spirit in its people. All that it needs is a guidance and an inspiration, such as that which a life so pure, so good and so great as Mr. Gokhale's can give. We have to realise that in our public life, we have to struggle both against the disappointments caused by forces of retrogression and by the difficulties which arise from our deficiencies.

Whilst Mr. Gokhale bravely and fearlessly fought the former, he was painfully conscious of the latter. In recent years none has striven more strongly more consistently and more desperately than Mr. Gokhale to remove them so that this country may march along its course of progress, unfettered and unmolested.

Need I say that the best manner in which you can keep his memory green and please his spirit is to work steadily and steadfastly, along the lines he has chalked out, subordinating self-interest to the larger good of the country and her cause. This done, you will not only have purified and strengthened our public life, but materially advanced the cause of the country and thereby established to his memory a memorial after his own heart, a finer and better recognition than which he never desired at your hands.

MR. GOKHALE'S PERSEVERENCE.

Sir V. D. Thackersey said the success of the new expanded Councils was greatly due to the energy with which Mr. Gokhale worked both at Calcutta and Simla. Not only did he himself work with great energy and perseverence but he helped new members and others and put something of his own young spirit into them to work as hard as himself. The great trait of his character was the perseverence with which he tried to master every subject that he handled and he always impressed upon his colleagues the necessity of mastering all the details of their subjects, because he said they had to deal with officers having experience of twenty-five to thirty years in their own special subjects.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah said Mr. Gokhale very often used to say—and there was very great force in what he said—that India was a country which had been served well by a Beneficient Providence and plentifully too, but that her own men had not served her well. Mr. Gokhale wanted men to serve her. He was the man who had served her well to the last moments of his life. He lived for India. His was an example which not only young men but old men could well imitate, and if they followed in his footsteps the future of India would be bright. India was passing through a very critical stage and they required the service of not one or two men but of every son of India. His association with Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Council, he (the speaker) could describe in one sentence which Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson had used whilst speaking of Mr. Gokhale and that was that the Imperial Council without Mr. Gokhale would be like the play of Hamlet without Hamlet.

NEED OF ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS.

The Chairman said they all recognised Mr. Gokhale's great abilities, his patriotic worth and his love of duty. But the question was what were the present generation going to do? He would ask them to go and do as Mr. Gokhale did. If they did that in the spirit in which Mr. Gokhale did, then the speaker thought a great deal of work might be done. He thought such anniversary meetings ought to be held from year to year to keep green the memory of their great men such as Telang, Ranade, Gokhale and Mehta, but if it was not found practicable to do so—as this had been in some cases in the past—then they should follow the example of the Positivists in London and Paris and appoint a Calendar Day as they did, for the celebration of the anniversaries of men, not only of this Presidency but all parts of the country, together. The Chairman concluded by praising the work of the Servants of India Society and asking them to take up the work of emancipating the agriculturists from the thraldom of moneylenders.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar thanked all present for the kindness and sympathy shown by them in joining with the Servants of India Society on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of Mr. Gokhale's death. This was an occasion for Mr. Gokhale's deciples, his followers, his friends and his admirers, to think solemnly of the trust which he had left in their charge and that sacred trust was the service of the motherland. Mr. Gokhale had left behind him this institution which was dearer to him even than his own child. The Servants of India Society was the instrument which he fashioned to have his work in some measure continued.

The proceedings then terminated.

The anniversary of the death of Gokhale, was also celebrated by the Ideal Seminary Free Night School under the presidentship of Mr. L. N. Joshi.

MR. GANDHI'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 20.

Speaking before a crowded meeting of the citizens of Poona last evening under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Wadya, on the occasion of the first anniversary of Mr. Gokhale's death, Mr. Gandhi, who came down to Poona at the invitation of the Deccan Sabha, hoped that the anniversary would be celebrated with due regularity and it would take the form of stock-taking on the part of those who revered the memory of the deceased and wanted to show their reverence by taking some part in the activity of the deceased. Mr. Gokhale's work in the Imperial Council and on the Public Services Commission showed great ability and patriotism. He worked at the South African question regardless of his health and it had, in Mr. Gandhi's opinion, cost him ten years of his life. The speaker suggested that behind all the work of Mr Gokhale lay his great spirituality. It was because Mr. Gokhale felt it necessary to spiritualise the political life of the country that he had brought the Servants of India Society into being. Mr. Gokhale once said to the speaker that there were moments when he doubted the efficacy of much of the political work and was distressed by severe disappointments but he was saved from such a situation by a consciousness of the faith that he had deep down in him in the existence of a permanent element and it was this faith, thought Mr. Gandhi, which made him triumph over all disappointments and persist in the work. Mr. Gandhi then referred to his tour through India during the past year undertaken at Mr. Gokhale's instance and feelingly said that he realised what a personal loss it was that Mr. Gokhale's guidance was not available to him during his tour. He was pleased to find that the whole country seemed to vibrate with a new life and energy.

A ladies' meeting was held in the Seva Sadan where Mrs. Ranade spoke on the work of Mr. Gokhale.

GOKHALE'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 20.

Friends and admirers of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale met last evening at the Gokhale Memorial Building, Nagpur, to celebrate the first anniversary of the death of the great patriot. The Hon. Mr. Bipin Krishna Bose unveiled the portrait of Mr. Gokhale presented to the local branch of the Servants of India Society by the Hon. Rao Bahadur Kelkar.

Sir Bipin said:—"This day last year the beacon-light was quenched in smoke, the silver sound became still and the nation was sunk in sorrow, but a life like Gokhale's was never lived in vain. Though Gokhale is gone, his service to the mother country was not ended. He had left the precious inheritance of a life inspired by the highest ideals of duty to his country."

UNITED PROVINCES CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTED ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVINCIAL BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 19.

At the last meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Conference a Standing Committee was appointed to frame a constitution to be submitted at the next conference. The services of Mr. A. C. Chatterjee were eulogised by several speakers. The president in bringing the session to a close said the establishment of a provincial bank would be beneficial and that the Standing Committee would be of great service.

LORD WILLINGDON AND THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

On Friday His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore gave a delightful garden party at "Jayamahal" Nepean Sea Road, which was attended by His Excellency the Governor and suite and a large number of distinguished guests. Refreshments, catered for by the Taj Mahal Hotel under the supervision of Mr. C. Stengler, were provided on a sumptuous scale and the Taj orchestra played a selection of music. His Highness the Maharaja is seen standing on the left of the palm tree, on the other side of which is Lord Willingdon.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE.

We have received the report of Prof. Davar's College of Commerce, from its Principal. Davar's is, perhaps, the oldest institution of its kind at present existing in Bombay, as it was established nearly sixteen years ago, i.e., as far back as the year 1900. The position which commercial education has now reached is largely due to the pioneer work done by commercial schools and colleges in Bombay of the type of Prof. Davar's College. Since the establishment of this College some thousands of young men have been trained for the various branches of Commerce and a large number of these qualified themselves with Diplomas from the London Examination Boards like the Institute of Bankers of London, the highest Banking examination in England), the London Chamber of Commerce, The Association of Incorporated Secretaries of London, the Central Association of Accountants, (London,) the Royal Society of Arts and Commerce, (chartered in London). In 1915 some 182 students were enrolled, who appeared for the various examinations mentioned above. Ninety-five certificates were obtained from the Chamber of Commerce of London of which 31 were Distinction or First Class Honours certificates. These examinations are held yearly in the Elphinstone High School under the Director of Public Instruction. In the examination by the Incorporated Secrearies 11 candidates passed in the June 1915 examination and some 22 have appeared in the December examination, the results of which are not yet declared. In the examination by the Central Association of Accountants 22 candidates passed in June 1915 of which five secured the first class honours certificates. Twenty-six appeared in December, 1915, the results of which are to be declared. In the Institute of Bankers examinations, Prof. Davar's students also competed, some six securing the Examination Certificates of this Board. As this Board insists upon the candidates working in Banks before they are permitted to appear for their examinations a large number could not be sent. In the National Union of Teachers' examination, 91 certificates were obtained and 39 in the examinations by the Midland Union of Institute of Birmingham.

With regard to the examination by the London Chamber of Commerce, more than one-third the number of Senior certificates secured by Indian candidates fell to the share of Prof. Davar's students, which is remarkable considering that some twenty institutions in and outside Bombay sent up candidates for these examinations. The most remarkable fact in connection with these results is that out of 64 first class certificates obtained by the Indian candidates 30 were secured by Prof. Davar's students, while in subjects like Senior Commercial and Industrial Law and Senior Banking and Currency, the honours certificates were won only by the students of this College. The Senior Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce are highly thought of in England as the examination test is of the stiffest character and even in India the large number of failures among Indian candidates appearing in these examinations was specially commented upon by the Director of Public Instruction in his last report. Besides preparing for the English Examinations held in India, the College has been sending students to England under its direction for European experience and final brushing up. Batches of students left India in 1903, 1906, 1908, 1912 and 1915 under this scheme. Professor Davar is to be congratulated on the continued success of his college.

RAILWAY FATALITY AT ARSIKERE.

TWO VILLAGERS RUN OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 19.

The railway police have received intimation of the discovery of bodies of two Hindus badly mutilated on the line near Arsikere between Bangalore and Bombay. The bodies have been identified as those of the inhabitants of a neighbouring village and it is presumed that they were crossing the track when a passing train knocked them down.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN MADAGASCAR.

NATIVE RISING ENGINEERED.

PLOT FAILS COMPLETELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb.18.

Grave and long-standing German intrigues have been discovered in Madagascar, but the plotters have failed completely to engineer a native rising. The Germans hoped to compel the French to maintain important garrisons in the island.

Hitherto over two hundred arrests have been made and more are expected. The white and native population alike, have remained faithful to the French Flag.

It appears that officials, officers and non-commissioned officers were to have been poisoned on December 31st.

RINGLEADERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 19.

The Ministry of Colonies announces that the arrest of the ringleaders in Madagascar has had a most salutary effect.

The plotters were students and native pastors, who had been misled by ill-digested teaching and reading. The majority of the population reprobate their conduct.

LARGE BRITISH FLEET SIGHTED.

GERMANY'S NEW CONSTRUCTIONAL EFFORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 18.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, February 16:—It is alleged in Norway that a large British fleet was sighted last week between the Dogger bank and the Norwegian coast.

Naval correspondents are disposed to believe the report to the effect that the recent increase in German naval activity is possibly attributable to the appointment of a new chief in place of Admiral Von. Pohl. This is also a likely reason for the joining up of new ships and the direction that German constructional efforts have taken.

But it is notable that German destroyers have recently operated far out in the North Sea and it is suggested that faster and heavier craft are being employed.

Mr. Archibald Hurd recently stated that Germany had been building craft combining the characteristics of submarines with those of early monitors, an armoured battery being imposed in the hull. It is possible they lie with the hull submerged and use the guns behind armour impenetrable by such guns as merchantmen carry.

SMUGGLING RUBBER INTO NORWAY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Two Germans have been arrested for trying to smuggle rubber to Norway. The luggage of one woman contained 550 pounds of rubber and five hundred pairs of rubber gloves.

FLOODS IN HOLLAND.

POPULACE WARNED TO TAKE REFUGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.

An emergency dam at Purmerend has burst and the water is rushing in very violently. An alarm has been sounded and the Burgomaster has ordered everyone to take refuge in the attics.

PURMEREND PRACTICALLY SUBMERGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.

Purmerend is practically submerged. The situation at Zaandam is serious. The main street is submerged and emergency bridges have been swept away.

NICARAGUAN TREATY.

AMERICAN RIGHTS DEFINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Senate has ratified the Nicaraguan treaty, under which the United States acquires the canal route through Nicaragua and also a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca.

NO GUN-RUNNING IN PERSIAN GULF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb 19.

Nothing has been heard of gun-running in the Persian Gulf since war broke out and it is believed this illict trade has ceased. In Mekran, according to an official report, no attempts were made in 1914-15 to get rifles or ammunition through. Such traders as remain, evidently consider that the traffic in war time involves too serious risks.

IRELAND'S ARMY.

GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENTS.

MR. REDMOND'S MANIFESTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Mr. Redmond in a manifesto to the Irish people recalls his appeal at the beginning of the war for an Irish army, led by Irishmen and trained in Ireland. He says that he has been profoundly gratified by the magnificent response. For the first time in history we have a large Irish army in the field and its achievements have covered Ireland with glory.

Mr. Redmond hopes that the sacrifices made by the north and south, side by side, on the battlefield, will form the surest bond of a united Irish nation in the future. We have fulfilled the trust reposed in us and undertaken the obligations of the self-governed unit among nation making up the Empire. One duty remains. Ireland must maintain the Irish army at the front till victory has been won. The gaps must be filled by Irishmen and none others. Our gallant countrymen in the trenches have commissioned me to make this appeal in the name of honour common gratitude and self-interest. I appeal to the young men of Ireland to fill up the reserve battalions.

"NO MORE WHISKY".

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TAKES OVER DISTILLERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The "Daily News" says Mr. Lloyd George has decided to take over pot-still distilleries, hence no more whisky will be produced.

WAR CREDITS.

TOTAL OF 2082 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the vote of credit for 420 millions, will make the total of votes sanctioned, 2,082 millions.

The journal says that a satisfactory feature is the rapidity with which revenue is coming in. It is expected to total 357 millions for 1915-16 as compared with the estimate of 305 millions.

BETHMAN-HOLLWEG AND PIRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Lokalanzeiger" says the Chancellor is conferring with political party leaders concerning submarine warfare. The utmost secrecy is maintained.

ELECTION NEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Mr. Pemberton Billing, who was defeated in the Mile-End election, will contest East Hertfordshire, vacant by the resignation of Sir John Rolleston.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 18.

KILLED.

Major E. A. Leather, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Captain B. P. Nevile, Lincolns.

Lieut. C. A. Bingen, Sussex.

Second-Lieutenant C. A. Clapham, York and Lancasters.

Second-Lieutenant E. A. Cave, Flying Corps.

NOW KILLED.

Captain A. H. Bell, Royal Scots.

Lieutenant C. D. Fowler, West Surreys.

DIED.

Major C. B. Gosset, Cheshires

WOUNDED.

Captain I. E. Griffin, Oxford and Bucks Lights.

Lieutenant J. Connal, Scottish Rifles.

Lieutenant J. B. MacBrayne, Highland Lights.

Lieutenant T. C. Noakes, York and Lancasters.

Lieutenant H. A. Wilkinson, Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant H. Q. Carwer, Liverpools.

Second-Lieutenant J. W. Jack, Engineers.

Second-Lieuenant T. J. MacMorland, North-umberland Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant W. J. Milton, Shropshire Lights.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Munro, Scottish Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant R. G. Sellar, Artillery.

A Deoghur correspondent writes that the Behar Police on Monday last raided an empty house at village Rohini. This house had once been occupied by the late Mrs. K. D. Ghose, mother of Aurobindo Ghose and where Barindra Ghose, now in the Andamans, used to stay from time to time. It is said that the police have been informed that bomb-making machines and other implements are hidden there. The police are digging up holes in different parts of the compound, but have not succeeded in finding anything.

BOMBAY RACES.

RECORD DAY'S SPORT.

VANADIUM WINS THE BIG RACE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

I may be mistaken, but it appeared to me the attendance at Mahaluxmi was not so large as on the opening day, the previous Saturday. Those who stayed away missed a great treat, for it was probably the finest afternoon's racing ever witnessed at Mahaluxmi. Although the card from start to finish was brimful of interest, the Grand Western Handicap with its handsome added money of Rs. 27,500 naturally attracted most public attention, more especially when the excellence of the handicap provided more than half a dozen certainties for discriminating investors to splash their money about upon. Thank goodness there were no rumours of casualties having occurred amongst the fancied ones, but the air was thick with all sorts of sensational rumours regarding extraordinary track gallops. Martinet had simply squandered Evett, St. Andrews and Bedtime had both put up clock-breakers; Criton had spread-eagled Silver Balm at the weights; and Vanadium had been made a hack of by Bandit. "Jimmie" Robinson had got Cider and Politian wound up to such a pitch of perfection they would run first and second. Hill, if he could manage to sit as still as a mouse and not blink an eyelid must win on Dersingham. They couldn't even let Mr. Oomer alone, and accredited poor old Dumfries with having performed the most unheard of impossibilities, which sunk the previous stories circulated in advance of the five-furlong splutter at the 10th Extra into utter insignificance. When the shouting was all over, it was found that Vanadium had won, magnificiently ridden by Trenoweth and Mr. Kelso, his lucky owner, found himself richer by Rs. 20,173, the odd money representing the fruits of an eleventh hour plunge he had taken by speculating to the extent of one ten-rupee tote ticket. On this running Vanadium undoubtedly should have won the City Plate and Trenoweth's capable handling of the horse suggests one of three things. That he rode an eight-pound better race than Bowley did on Vanadium in the City Plate: Silver Balm was clean off-colour on Saturday: or Vanadium has come on wonderfully in the brief interval of a week. "You pays your money and you takes your choice" as the showman once remarked and think what you like about it. From my way of thinking, the result was entirely due to Trenoweth's judgment and vigorous horsemanship, and I am of opinion for a horse that wants punching along, this jockey is by far the most determined finisher we have amongst us at present. Mr. Goculdass's lot ran very disappointingly and as all three looked as fit as hands could make them, the inference is, all three were outclassed. Politian certainly wants a longer journey to display his merits: a horse that has done all the hurdling business he was put to at home, can hardly be expected to hold his own with anything approaching class over a more or less sprint course of nine furlongs. I already coupled him with Vanadium as possibles in the Byculla Club Cup, likely to stretch Kiltoi, but imagine the penalty which Vanadium has now earned will dissipate his chance for the longer event. Evett, comparatively speaking, was badly treated in the handicap, and my estimate of 8st. 10lbs., as it turned out, would have been nearer the mark. On paper St. Andrews appeared to be "sticking out" by a pound or two and was well supported in consequence. It was a splendid race, and the starter is to be congratulated on his success in getting such a big field so nicely away.

Mr. Kelso also put the first division of the Mazagon Plate to his credit with Miss Rollestone, who with 9lbs. against her in the Importers' Plate on the previous Saturday ran down the street, but turned the tables on Gipsy's Advice in a remarkable way. Though the official verdict was only a short head, Buckley could have made the margin much more had he elected to do so, for he appeared to me to win with great ease. The time returned was 1min. 13secs., and as Miss Rollestone could not get out of her own light on the previous Saturday in 1min. 14 4/5secs., I am constrained to refer to the exploit as "remarkable." Buckley is an excellent rider, and nine pounds is a lump of weight, and the happy combination may have had the desired effect, nevertheless, the discrepancies in the two performances are quite worthy of a brief comment. I expected Trenoweth to go great guns on Madrina, but on reflection after the race, the time showed me it was beyond Mr. G. K.'s mare's capabilities with 8st. 8lbs. up, or for the matter of that of anything in the race except Miss Rollestone, and as it turned out, Gipsy's Advice.

The second division of the Mazagon Plate was won very comfortably by Drill Mistress, who, with Arkangelo and Forfeit, commanded a big share of public support. Seigneurie was naturally expected to have some say in the matter, but she cut-up badly and was never prominent. Arkangelo's burthen, 9st. 10lbs., was a hopeless crusher for the pony, and I imagine the liberal tote support accorded the stable must have been more directed to Forfeit. I was surprised to see Lady Douglas decline the engagament: with 7st. 7lbs. up, it looked like a dead-snip for her. Chastity has changed hands and signalised the event by running a creditable second, returning a place dividend of only Rs. 18, indicating she was well-backed.

With only 8st. to carry in the Gaye Plate, the public went bald-headed for Mexico, with Sparrow Hawk, labelled 9st 12 lbs. as a mere stable accessory. "Ten thousand tons of tondara" as the Frenchman exclaimed when he had his wig pulled, if the heavy-weighted piece of frippery didn't come boosting down the straight and blew the lot to rags as if he was performing with a postage stamp on his back, instead of a coal heaver's load. It was positively sensational, and great was the delight of the Mexicans who were rewarded with a sixty-one rupee divvy on the strength of the sturdy "Sparrow's" exploit, as a damning memento of how impervious their thick heads were to racecourse "form." And the drollery of the incident could only have been enhanced had the redoubtable Sparrow's rider picked up Thank You and Templemen *en route* and tucked them under his arm just to show us what a real weight-lifter can do when the spirit moves him. Terror, Purity and Beyrut went down like nine-pins, only Japheth making a futile splash to keep Mr. Heath's pecker up. And then don't forget that old Sparrow returned a place dividend of Rs. 10-8 more than the win price, no less than Rs. 71-8, just to signify his appreciation of the confidence of his supporters. We have, however, had enough of this sort of nonsense, and the sooner the horses are coupled-up in the "place" machine the better for all concerned. These "place" betting absurdities are becoming too frequent to be pleasant, and the anomalies must be quite as embarrassing to owners as they are irritating to the public.

I confess to knowing very little about what transpired in the Flying Plate. It must have been quite one of the features of the afternoon from a racing point of view, and it is a pity so few were afforded the privilege of appreciating the handicapper's excellent handiwork, which culminated in a short head and two neck margins separating the first four competitors. Patrick apparently just managed to scrape home with his 9st. 12lbs. impost, and it must be concluded his extreme capabilities have now been laid bare. There has been a lot of talk about the marvellous gallops put up by Mr. Heath's Roseville, and though one half of the stories may not be true, I have very strong grounds for presuming that this horse has far from reflected his true form in the three races he has taken part in. As a sprinter, Roseville's home credentials are above the average, and as he is looking fairly fit and well, his backward running might afford a fit subject for investigation, and I am surprised Mr. Health has not taken the initiative himself in probing the mystery, which I feel sure must be as disconcerting to himself as well as the large body of the public who are in the habit of supporting this sporting gentleman's nominations, whenever they take the field. I have said enough about the place-betting price anomalies, and merely once more call attention to the Rs. 69 returned on Forward III with Barrett up and the price Fire Finch would have returned, from the same stable, with Whalley riding.

In the opening race, the Salsette Plate, Mr. Dara Cowasji once more gave us a taste of his Quality by handsomely defeating the better fancied Tenebreuse. I would like to see the latter win a race, as he is a steady old plugger that invariably does his best, but is always unfortunate in bumping up something which is a little better at the weights. Defender ran a great race under Trenoweth, and I think this chestnut will be in the first flight very shortly putting up a hot challenge to Wellington in the near future. His owners must be asking a prohibitive price, otherwise I feel sure Defender would have drifted Mr. Gahagan's way by this time, and with Durban and Wellington he would then hold a formidable trio. Ruby Fish's wooden spoon effort provoked great hilarity in the press-perch, the scribes having expressed an early opinion that he would be in the fighting line at the finish. And so he was, but at the wrong end.

There was a good deal of speculation over the "getting-home stakes" in the Gough Memorial Plate, nearly everything in the race being accorded fulsome support. And when a lot of late money poured in upon Baloz, it was considered that Mr. Goculdass's ex-champion bay was about to break his long spell of bad luck. It was, however, left to Trenoweth to demonstrate how he can drive an Arab to victory, by accounting for Maasal and Polish a few yards from home with another fine exhibition of dashing horsemanship on Saidan.

I have heard of five more English horses for this market, some of which have already arrived and the remainder due shortly.

"Black Kite", a black four-year-old colt, by White Eagle—Imperatrix, purchased for 900 guineas. As a three-year-old he ran four times, his last outing being in the Waterbeach Handicap at Newmarket, when he was left at the machine and was unplaced. In the other three ventures "Black Kite" ran two seconds and a third.

"Dunskey" by Featherbed-Ada cost 400 guineas. He is a three-year-old bay colt who ran well up in the eight events he took part in as a two-year-old—three times second, once third, twice fourth and once unplaced.

"Forfeit Lass," a smart looking five-year-old mare, was bought cheap by Mr. Goculdas for 900 guineas. She has an attractive four-year-old record in the Emerald Isle and is well-bred, by Forfarshire from St. George's Lass. In eleven runs she won four times, two seconds, two third, once fourth and unplaced only twice—not bad for "Forfeit Lass!"

"Waynflete" is a bay three-year-old gelding by Camp Fire—Tariff. He started nine times as a three-year-old: won twice, three seconds, once third and fourth in selling plates.

"Joyous Gard," a four-year-old bay colt by Spearment-Violante, purchased for 900 guineas. He ran eight times as a three-year-old with fair class, winning once and well-up on two or three occasions.

The following announcements appeared on the Club's notice board:—

"The jockey R. W. Mitchell has been warned off all race-courses under the jurisdiction of the W. I. T. C."

"The Stewards held an enquiry into the running of the bay English gelding Dersingham during the current Bombay racing season and severely cautioned the trainer of the horse, Mr. F. W. Fletcher."

I am unable to give any particulars at present as to why, young Mitchell has been deprived of his livelihood, but I hope to be in a position to publish further details in a day or two.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Dara Cowasji's QUALITY, 8-6, Hardy 1
Messrs. Skelton and Pechey's TENEBREUSE, 8-2, F. Templeman 2
Messrs. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's DEFENDER, 8-3 cd. 8-4, Trenoweth 3
Mr. M. Haji Ali's VELLARD, 8-2, W. Huxley 4

Also Ran:—Ruby Mine 9-2 Whalley, Section 9-1 Harrison, Pasha 9-0 A. Templeman, Ruby Fish 8-10 Bowley, Investment 8-1 Pullin, Fado 8-0 Ebraim, Sirmust 7-6 cd. 7-10 Buckley.

The Race:—Sirmust and Defender were quickest away, but were soon passed by Quality, Tenebreuse, Investment, and Ruby Mine. Tenebreuse made an effort to catch Quality in the straight but failed to get up. Defender and Vellard had a good tussle for third place. Won by 1—½—head.

Time:—1.21 3/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 24/8, 18, 22.

THE MAZAGON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-7, Buckley 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-8, Whalley 2
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's PREMIERE, 8-2, Bowley 3
Mr. Gold's LITHOSIAN, 7-13, Harrison ... 4

Also Ran:—Meddling 9-0 W. Huxley, Pretty Good Sort 8-6 Barrett, Madrina 8-8 Trenoweth, Tartania 8-8 F. Templeman, Wavestar 8-3 Coomber, Penny Pie 8-0 Pullin.

The Race:—Penny Pie and Wavestar appeared to be slightly in advance of the bunch, Then Lithosian led with Wavestar next. Turning into the straight, Miss Rollestone and Gipsy's Advice went to the front, when the former played with the Gipsy and won with something in hand by a short-head—½—neck.

Time:—1.13.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 111/8. Places Rs. 25, 23/8, 40/8.

THE GRAND WESTER HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 20,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for horses.

Mr. Kelso's VANADIUM, 8-9, Trenoweth ... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s BANDIT, 7-10, Pullin 2
Mr. J. Merven's DERSINGHAM, 9-0, Hill ... 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s SILVER BALM, 9-12, F. Templeman 4

Also Ran:—Evett 9-5 Firth, Matchlock 8-11 W. Huxley, Cider 8-7 Barrett, Politian 8-7 Barrett, St. Andrews 8-6 Hardy, Yellow Jester 8-5 Mujeed, Criton 8-4 A. Templeman, Orloff 8-2 W. Southall, Bed-time 8-2 Buckley, Volsloane 8-1 cd. 8-2 Luckman, Martinet 7-9 Hoyt, Spenser 7-8 cd. 7-10 Bowley, St. Alban 6.0 cd. 6-12 Purtoosingh, Dumfries 6-10 Harrison.

The Race:—After a slight delay the big field was dispatched to a splendid start. Martinet led for a few strides. When they settled down Cider was slightly in advance, with Dumfries. Bandit and Bed-time close up. Dumfries fell back and Bandit ran second. Approaching the six furlongs Bandit was running second and then went to the front, Silver Balm being fourth. Nearing the turn Vanadium and Dersingham closed up, and at the distance Vanadium challenged Bandit and wearing him down won by a length—1¼—lengths second and third.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 183. Places Rs. 48, 72/8, 39/8.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for horses.

Mr. R. R. S.'s PATRICK, 9-12, F. Templeman 1
Capt. J. J. Hilliard's LAKME, 8-1, Trenoweth 2
Mr. Goculdass's FORWARD III, 9-2, Barrett 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's MOTOR WRAP, 6-0 cd. 6-10 Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Pastime 8.12 Firth, Roseville 8-9 Hardy, Binfield Grove 8-8 Bowley, Fire Finch 8-7 Whalley, Twa Brigs 7-13 W. Southall, Hoppner 7.12 Pullin, Carpentia 7-3 Japheth, Lady Muriel 7-2 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Run on the "straight" and must have been a splendid struggle, the favourite winning by a short-head—neck—neck.

Time:—59 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 27/8. Places 19/8, 29, 69.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN, 8-4, Trenoweth 1
Mr. De Souza's MAASAL, 8-0, Barrett ... 2
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's POLISH, 8-1, Bowley 3
Mr. T. Harrison's MAT-HAT-BAIG, 6-8 cd. 6-10, Harrison 4

Also Ran:—Baloz 9-6 W. Huxley, Bahlool 8-4 Buckley, Zoolphokarr 8-0 Whalley, Durban 7-11 Japheth, Dhaidan 7-11 Pullin, Nainava 7.0 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Zoolphokar and Bahlool were out first. Then Polish led from Nainava, Zoolphokar and Baloz. At the three furlongs Maasal ran up to the leaders. In the straight Saidan joined in the fray on the outside and vigorously ridden won by a neck—neck—¼.

Time:—1.21.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 61. Places Rs. 23, 27/8, 38/8.

Mr J. H. Dennehy, late head clerk in the District Engineer's office, Burma Railways, was on Friday convicted by the District Magistrate of three charges of criminal breach of trust aggregating Rs. 2,328-4 and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA RACING.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The meeting was very well attended and the racing all through was excellent. Winners were not easily found and the finishes were close. His Excellency and party attended.

THE TOPER HURDLE PLATE.—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Mr. Scott's FOOTSTEP, 8-11, Barker 1
Mr. Butler's ENCORE, 10-6, Mr. Roddick 2
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's YOD, 10-7, Williamson 3

Also Ran:—Roseleaf 8-11, Maire Tempest 8-13.

Betting:—6 to 4 Encore, twos Marie Tempest, fours Footstep, tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 70 for win. Rs. 24 and Rs. 15 for places.

The Race:—Roseleaf led up to the two furlongs from home followed by Footstep and Encore, Yod last. From this point the leader fell back Marie Tempest played up at the gate and took no part in the race.

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:— 3 mins. 34 2/5 secs.

THE SECOND JUMPERS' FLAT RACE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Lauder and Lt.-Col. Smith's VOLTAIRE, 10-13, Stokes 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FOOTSTEPS FEARLESS, 8-7, Northmore 2
Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR, 9-9, Mr. Roddick 3

Also Ran:—J. E. 8-9, Canbera 11-10, Dolly Dimple 10-9, Glendook 10-6, The Witch 9-7, Dynevor Park 8-11.

Betting:—Twos Glendook, threes Voltaire and Betty Birr, sixes Canberra, twelves the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 40 and Rs. 17 for places.

The Race:—Footsteps Fearless with J. E. led; then The Witch and Glendook; then Voltaire from half-mile post was taken to the front and running on won easy by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 40 secs.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Galstaun's BLOUZELINDA, 9-10, Wing 1
Mr. Ayrus' MAXINA, 8-4, O'Neil 2
Mr. Coningham's SUMURUN, 7-12, Fitzgibbon 3

Also Ran:—Lady Betty 8-11, Miss Drake 9-12, Spoofer 9-0, Blusterer 8-12, Vitulos 8-4, Scotch Plaid 8-4, Nareb 8-1, Arthur C. 7-11, Reinstated Now 7-0.

Betting:—Twos Blouzelinda, threes Lady Betty and Maxina, fours Nareb, longer odds the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 16 and Rs. 45 for places.

The Race:—Except Vitulos, who led for a mile the field was compact. From the near distance Blouzelinda went up and won comfortably by 4 lengths, 1 length between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 8 1/5 secs.

THE PALACE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Galstaun's CASTLE VITE, 9-2, Wing ... 1
Mr. Sattar's SANDPIPER, 7-12, Stokes ... 2
Prince Victor Narayan's VICEROYAL, 9-5, Quinn 3

Also Ran:—Blue Saphire 9-6, Turbulent 9-12, Larkspur 8-5, Spook 7-11, Shrewton 7-8, Flashlight 7-4.

Betting:—6 to 4 Castle Vite, 5 to 2 Turbulent, fours Viceroyal and Sandpiper, tens the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 17 for places.

The Race:—Sandpiper with Viceroyal led up to the half mile, where the last named fell back, the former looked like winning when Castle Vite challenged and after a good race won by a neck, 5 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 41 1/5 secs.

THE HARDINGE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Major the Earl of Suffolk's BOSS LEE, 8-7, Mason 1
Mr. Lauder's SYMREX, 9-13, Stokes 2
Mr. Galstaun's STAGE FRIGHT, 7-13, Wing 3

Also Ran:—Blackmailer 7-5, Sugar Loaf 9-2, Lesto 8-6, Watch Tower 8-5, Louise Duval 7-13, Flamen 7-12.

Betting:—Threes Boss Lee and Louise Duval, fours Symrex, fives Blackmailer, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 22 and Rs. 21 for places.

The Race:—Louise Duval led for half the journey, then Boss Lee went to the front and won comfortably by 1½ lengths, 2 length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 40 2/5 secs.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Fleming's MARY 8-11, O'Neil 1
Mr. Galstaun's WATTEAU 9-9, Wing 2
Mr. Lauder's SIDE WALK, 9-2, Stokes ... 3

Also Ran:—Done Again 9-1, Tobique 8-9, St. Vagrant 8-7, Bohinia 7-13, Pierrot 7-4, Lady Doris 7-0.

Betting:—Twos Side Walk and Watteau, fives Tobique and Mary, longer prices the rest.

Totalizators Paid:—Rs. 77 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race:—Bohinia jumped out of the gate and led the field a cracker, followed by Watteau and Mary. In the straight a great race ensued, Mary winning all out by a short head, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

UNPAID FORFEIT LIST.

RACE HORSE DISQUALIFIED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19.

The Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club having received a communication from England that Turbulent, who won the Mediocre Plate last Saturday was on the unpaid forfeit list at the time of running, disqualified him and awarded the race to Mr. Butler's Port of Spain, Mr. Nicoll's Pretty Boy being second and Mr Eale's Landore third.

WEDNESDAY'S RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Kempion, Pantomime II, Kiltoi, Jove, Miss Rollestone, Orloff, Punt, Vidi, Sunfire, Final Proof and Motor Wrap.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Strathroyale, Sardinia, Cherrywood, and Athletic.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Lusca, Edmyne, Lady Douglas, Corridor, Lady James and Lady Muriel

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.

Abdul Malik, Dardanelles, Real Gold and Nakib.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Lord Roseberry, Best Chance, Arrow, Alwar, Gafal, Bruce, Partner and Minerva.

THE PROBLEM OF MILK-SUPPLY.

MAJOR GLEN LISTON ON MODERN DAIRYING

Major Glen Liston, I.M.S., delivered on Saturday evening an interesting lecture on the milk problem at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, Dr. A. Powell presided. After detailing the methods of the old milking with the new, and stating the causes of adulteration, the lecturer stated:—Were the village buffaloes brought to a clean milking shed while on their way to the field for grazing they would first be cleaned and then milked by skilled milkers in clean clothes using clean vessels. The milk would be taken straight to the bottle filling and sterilising departments, which would be situated close to the milking shed. In a modern dairy in addition to the bottle-filling machine, we observe a cooler, a churn, a separator and other plant for dealing with large quantities of milk on modern scientific lines. The sterlising department of a modern dairy is connected by a window with the bottleing department. The bottles of milk when filled are loaded on the truck and pushed into the steriliser. When the truck has been pushed into the steriliser the door is closed and steam is allowed to flow into the steriliser. The milk in the battles is thus heated to such a temperature as will destroy all germs in it, and when it is withdrawn from the steriliser and the bottles are closed, the milk will keep sweet for an indefinite time. This milk in the bottles could then be dispatched to the town, to a depot or dairy. At this depot customers would order their milk much as they now order soda water. The milk would be delivered at the door daily twice a week or even by-weekly: a sufficient stock would be supplied for the period selected. Empty bottles would be exchanged for those filled with sterilised milk. The sterlised milk would keep indefinitely, it would always be handy when needed and absolutely freo of the desease causing germs.

At the close of the lecture D. Powell moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his interesting and instructive discourse. The vote was passed, after which a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and this brought the meeting to a close.

CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY COLLEGE INCIDENT.

SEQUEL TO A RUPEE FINE.

Enquiries are now being made, writes "The Statesman," into the brutal assault upon Professor Oaten at the Presidency College on Tuesday afternoon. The actual facts of the case appear to be as follow:—Just before one o'clock Professor Oaten had occasion to fine a student one rupee for creating a disturbance in the corridor outside his class-room. At half-past one, the student complained to Professor James, Principal of the College, that Professor Oaten had caught him forcibly by the neck and called him a rascal before some forty of his fellow-students. The Principal arranged to hold an enquiry into the case in Professor Oaten's presence at three o'clock, but just before the hour the professor was attacked from behind by a number of students while he was fixing a notice. He was thrown to the ground and kicked about the head and body. He was unable to give the names of his assailants.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

At the Lahore Conspiracy supplementary trial yesterday before the Special Commissioners, after the usual defence evidence, Diwan Som Nath, E.A.C., was examined with reference to details of confessions of some accused which he recorded and the circumstances of one of the identification parades of the accused at Amritsar jail, which the witness attended. Sirdar Aurar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsar, similarly deposed regarding confessions of two other accused.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL DIVORCE SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

Recently Justices Rattigan and Leslie Jones decided the appeal from the order of a single bench of the Court directing the dismissal of the suit by Mr. L. Hammond of the Punjab Irrigation for dissolution of his marriage with respondent Mrs. Hammond. Their Lordships agreed with Justice Chevis, who had originally tried the suit, and held that the petitioner had failed to substantiate the allegations and dismissed the appeal accordingly.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

DR. KANGA'S XI VS. MR. CHOTHIA'S XI

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a draw:—

Mr Chothia's XI:—N. P. Pavri 2, N. F. Davar 19, K. Irani 43, S. M. Chothia 27, H. J. Vajifdar 28, B. S. Bhapu 10, J. H. Elchidana 12, K. P. Umrigar 19, B. F. Minwalla 10, J. D. Driver 9, B. H. Mirza 4, F. Markar (not out) 3, extras 13. Total 199.

Dr. Kanga's XI:—D. Kapadia 21, A. H. Wadia 15, Badshaw 0, S. M. Surveyor 59, D. F. Daruwalla 10, E. Driver 10, D. E. Dadachanji 0, Havewalla 4, Nallaseth (not out) 0, N. Dick 0, Wachha did not bat, Dr. H. Kanga 47, extras 15. Total (for 10 wkts.) 181.

His Hinour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab has declared forfeited to his Majesty all copies that were found of the leaflet printed in Bengali entitled "Swadhin Bharat, Arise, Awake, Seek Instruction from those Who Know and be Enlightened," beginning with the words "Amra Swadhin Bharater Gata Sankhyaya" ("We in the last number of the 'Swadhin Bharat") and ending with the words "Karishyami Sankhayam" ("I will destroy").

BOMBAY'S ROADS.

SUGGESTED APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

The Roads Committee of the Corporation have submitted the following report regarding the appointment of an Assistant Engineer for Roads:—

It will be remembered that, in view of the importance of adopting scientific methods of road construction and of close supervision while roads are under construction and repairs, the Commissioner requested by Corporation Resolution No. 4248, dated the 24th September 1915, to report whether it would be desirable to appoint an Assistant Engineer conversant with the latest methods of road construction for the charge of roads and bridges in the City. In his report No. 28731, dated the 22nd November 1915, the Commissioner points out that it is not possible for the Executive Engineer with his numerous other duties and his long and heavy hours of office to pay close personal supervision to roads. He is of opinion that a special officer must be employed to secure skilled supervision and he recommends that an Assistant Engineer with a knowledge of the latest methods of road construction should be appointed, who should devote his whole time and attention to the work of organizing labour, of directing and training the staff in modern scientific methods and of closely supervising the construction of and repairs to the Municipal roads and streets.

After careful consideration the Committee concur in the opition of the Commissioner and they beg to recommend that a new office of Assistant Engineer for Roads be created provisionally for a term of 5 years and that the salary for the post be fixed at Rs. 800 per mensem rising by annual increasements of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000.

DISSENTING MINUTES.

Mr. J. B. Petit in a minute of dissent writes:—

The Commissioner in his report says that the great defect in the present system is the lack of adequate supervision. I doubt very much if that defect will be remedied by the appointment of a high-salaried European officer right at the top of the ladder.

The present road establishment costs the Municipality Rs. 3,30,000 per year, and on the Commissioner's own admission we are not getting our money's worth for it.

The Executive Engineer seems to take the same view, and asserts that what is really and urgently wanted is adequate and efficient supervision. I am inclined to think that that can be obtained by the appointment of competent Foremen instead of an Assistant Engineer, as recommended by the Committee. It is also proposed to get one such out from England on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,000. I am of opinion that such an appointment will not have the effect of removing the defect which exists, as a European officer will never be able really to reach and organize the lower staff of the Department in the manner it is necessary to do in order to enable us to get our money's worth.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir in his minute says:—

The Assistant Engineer will certainly require a motor car or motor cycle. It must be understood that no extra remuneration should be asked for, for a motor car.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar has attached the following minute:—

When the system is inherently defective, a mere appointment of an Assistant Engineer, however specially trained or qualified he may be, will not put the matters straight, until the whole department is overhauled and put into an efficient order.

Mr. R. B. Mantri in his minute says:—

At present, I find that there is only one Superintendent of Roads to supervise the work of the Road Inspectors extending over the whole City, which has of late been largely coming under operations of road improvements and extensions especially in the north. It is no wonder that such a system should result into lack of adequate supervision. It seems to be therefore advisable to try the experiment of reorganizing the Roads Branch by the addition of a well trained and qualified Superintendent thereto and await results before engaging an Assitant Engineer.

COMMUNICATIONS IN BURMA.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

An important resolution of the Government of Burma P. W. D. was issued on Friday on communications in the province. It sets out that in accordance with Sir Harvey Adamson's invitation to the Burma Chamber of Commerce to express its views on the scheme for the equipment of the province with an organised system of roads, the Chamber gave its general support. Mr. C. C. S. Clark, now Chief Engineer in the Central Provinces, was placed on special duty and drew up proposals for the creation of a connected road system for Burma involving a total expenditure of Rs. 460 lakhs, 90 lakhs of which were required for construction. The new roads scheme was submitted to the Government of India with the recommendation that the expenditure should be spread over fifteen years and sanction should be accorded to the necessary legislation for procuring a requisite road cess. The Government of India considered a rice cess objectionable on principle, while admitting the great backwardness of the province in the matter of communications, and promised an annual recurring grant of 15.11 lakhs. The Government of India's views were accepted by the Secretary of State. But the effect of the war has made it necessary to re-examine the programme of work. With this object in view Sir Harcourt Butler has now appointed a standing advisory committee composed of sixteen official and non-official members of different public bodies and Government officers with his Honour the Lieut.-Governor as president, who will appoint a vice-president and secretary and add to the number, if needed. The functions of the committee will be to advise the Government regarding the main lines of policy to be followed in the maintenance and development of communications by rail, river or road and consider the relative merits of the various schemes disigned to give effect thereto.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
MACHINERY, ENGINEER,
ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST.

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FERRO-CONCRETE.

AMERICA'S RECORD IN BIG HOTEL BUILDING.

Many architects who are suffering from a dearth of commissions will be well advised to devote a portion of their leisure to the study of ferro-concrete construction, observes "The Standard." This new form of building construction has already attained such a foothold in western countries that a great future is assured. It is not unlikely that within the next twenty years all great buildings on long leases will be constructed with ferro-concrete shells.

Immediate sympathy between the architect and engineer is necessary. The former must make certain that in any consideration of the advantages offered by the new methods of construction the claims of art and posterity are not overlooked. Now is the time for the architect to exercise his ingenuity—to make his acquaintance with the possibilities and limitations of the new constructional methods, and devise means whereby the most pleasing forms of design can be brought within these limitations.

From a paper recently read before the Surveyors' Institution, it appears that reinforced concrete is being employed for the construction of a cathedral which is to replace one destroyed by the fire at Georgetown Demerara. It is being built where bricks can only be imported at great cost and on ground so treacherous that it will not carry a building constructed in the ordinary way. To overcome the latter difficulty a concrete raft has been constructed covering the whole area of the building; on this raft the ferro-concrete superstructure will rest. As gravel and sand can be obtained locally in large quantities, the only materials to be imported will be the iron reinforcements and cement. Even the window tracery is to be executed in concrete.

For the largest ferro-concrete building in the world we have to go to Atlantic City. There, in the Hotel Traymore, with its 18 storeys capped with domes, and its accommodation for 1,400 guests, is the last word in rapid and substantial construction. The building, which is stated to be one of the most complicated structures ever erected, was completed in nine months Only nine of the 179 columns run from the footings to the top floor, all the others offsetting or stopping before reaching the upper stories. The twelfth floor is suspended within the structure.

HOSPITAL BUILT LIKE A SHIP.

Mr. R. M. Kearns, the author of the lecture at the Surveyors' Institution, had many interesting things to say about the big ferro-concrete public buildings recently constructed or still under construction in Great Britain. The great "King George Hospital" near Waterloo, originally intended as the new H. M. Stationery Office. was built like a ship from steel gantries, actually modelled from those in shipyards. These gantries enabled the contractors to place the building materials in position at any point from the ground floor to the roof at practically a uniform cost, and resulted in great economies in plant and labour. Ten thousand five hundred cubic yards of ferro-concrete and 1,100 tons of steel were needed in the construction of that building.

The New Science Museum, South Kensington, is another building being constructed in reinforced concrete. This, will eventually be faced externally with Portland stone and internally with cement, so that the presence of ferro-concrete will not be apparent.

Some idea of the strength of ferro-concrete structures was also given by Mr. R. M. Kearns. A case is on record where the cost of demolition amounted to double that of the cost of erection. Difficulties are stated to arise often in obtaining satisfactory tenders for the demolition of this class of work, but blasting by experienced hands is suggested as a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

In the rebuilding of Belgium ferro-concrete is certain to play a great part, and it may be that the experience gained therein will still hasten the general employment of this most useful material. In any case, it behoves architects and builders to be alert to all the latest developments in this accommodating means of construction.

GROWTH OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

Discussing the electric locomotive before the Institution of Civil Engineers recently Mr. Frederick William Carter stated that the electric locomotivt for use on main-line railways had already reached a high state of development in countries where conditions are favourable to electrical operation. The number of distinct types that had been developed was large, and it was somewhat difficult to classify them simply and satisfactorily. Development had taken place along two lines, one based on tramway experience and the other on steam locomotive practice. Electric locomotives, suitably controlled, were capable of making very efficient use of their adhesive weight for developing draw-bar pull, and on this account electrical operation often showed to advantage where gradients are long and steep.

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ELECTRIC FURNACES.

NEW TYPE FOR MELTING AND REFINING METALS.

A recent addition to that most valuable series of reports issued by the Canadian Department of Mines is one dealing with the electrothermic smelting of iron ores in Sweden. It is a record of the investigations made in Norway and Sweden in June, 1914, by Mr. Alfred Stansfield on behalf of the bureau, and although primarily intended for the special use of Canadians contemplating the establishment of electric iron-smelting furnaces, is of considerable interest to progressive workers in this country.

The proximity of the coalfields to the iron-fields and the relative cheapness of coal have so far kept the electric furnace in the background in Great Britain, but it may happen that the economic changes wrought by the war will hasten the day when the dreams of important scientists will be fulfilled—when coal is converted into energy at the pit mouth and the energy transmitted electrically along permanent conductors. There are not a few who see a great future for the electric furnace in this country, in spite of the absence of the great natural power sources of Scandinavia and elsewhere.

The report in question enters very fully into the technical and commercial efficiency of the Elektrometall furnace, a type of furnace finding favour in Sweden. This furnace, which has been described by many writers, is different from other electric furnaces, inasmuch as it employs a shaft wherein the furnace gases heat the iron ore and partly reduce it before it reaches the furnace proper.

Mr. Stansfield's conclusions, based on a close observation and numerous detailed statistics, are that the large stack and circulating system does increase the efficiency of the smelting furnace, but scarcely to an extent that is commensurate with the complication and the expense entailed; that if the gases from the furnace are used for steel-making the saving effected by the present system becomes even less apparent; and that the large stack is probably a serious hindrance to the development of larger furnaces on this principle.

Of outstanding interest to this country is Mr. Stansfield's description of the Rennerfelt electric furnace, a new type of furnace for melting and refining metals. "Up to the present," he states, "this furnace has found its main application in steel foundries where it has been extremely successful in units of small and moderate size up to two tons capacity."

DEFLECTED ARCS.

The furnace is heated by means of electric arcs. Three electrodes are used, two of which are horizontal and the third vertical. They are supplied with two-phase current, the vertical electrodes serving as the common return for the other two. The electric arc produced does not flow directly between the three electrodes, but forms a vertical flame extending downwards from the vertical electrode on to the material to be treated. The arc is deflected downwards by the magnetic force produced by the current flowing in the electrodes. The larger the electric current the more strongly is the arc forced downwards in the furnace.

The furnace itself consists of a cylindrical steel shell mounted on trunnions so that it can be tilted to pour out the contents. An opening at one end serves both for charging and for pouring. The shell is lined, first, with asbestos board 1¼ inches thick, to retain the heat and allow for the expansion of the bricks, then a course of fire bricks and within this a working lining of magnestic bricks, fettled in the lower part of the furnace with a sintering composition of dolomite and magnesite. Graphitised electrodes are used, as they have greater electrical conductivity, and can, therefore, be made much smaller.

Small Rennerfelt furnaces of 1320lb. capacity will produce molten steel of castings from a cold charge with an expenditure of 700 or 800 kilowatt-hours per ton while in regular operation. Allowing for stand-by losses, 1000 kilowatt-hours per ton of steel for castings is considered a safe figure.

In most of the foundries visited by Mr Stansfield the electric power is used during the day-time for running machinery and during the night for melting steel in the electric furnace. During the day the furnace is kept hot by means of an oil burner, or by a small amount of electrical power.

The Rennerfelt furnace, it appears, has also been employed for melting ferro-manganese for use in the Bessemer and open-hearth process. The melting at one ton of ferro-manganese in a previously heated Rennerfelt furnace took about 450 kilowatt-hours and less than 2lb. of electrodes. About twenty of these furnaces have been built for plants in Sweden, Norway, England and Russia. The largest has a capacity of three tons.

Justice Rattigan has rejected the petition for revision filed by the Director and Maanger of "Derajat-Sind Bank, Ltd," (now in liquidations), against the conviction and sentence passed on them by Mr. Brayne, Special Magistrate, Multan, under sections 50 and 70 respectively of the Companies Act for not keeping a proper register and not filing the annual summary required by section 48 and also for non-issue of a duly audited balance sheet. Each of them had been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000 each on each of the two charges.

ROAD MACADAMS.

CALCUTTA'S EXPERIENCE.

At the request of the European Association, an Expect Committee consisting of the Chief-Engineer, Calcutta Corporation; the Chief Engineer, Improvement Trust; the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle, Public Works Department, and the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, as President, was appointed under the orders of Government of Bengal to go into the question of road construction. The Committte has now concluded its labours and submitted a report from which the following salient extracts are taken:—We are of opinion that the most suitable material for the surfacing of roads in Calcutta is some form of asphaltic carpeting similar to asphaltum as supplied by the Standard or Mexican Oil Companies. As far as we have been able to ascertain the cost at the present rate of laying will be slightly less than that of laying the tar macadam which is at present in use in Clacutta, if laid on an existing stone metal road. The Corporation of Calcutta and the Public Works Department have decided to lay down asphaltum next cold weather over an area sufficiently large for a satisfactory experiment. We would hesitate to definitely recommend that all roads in Calcutta should be surfaced with this material if we were not convinced that heavy motor lorry traffic, although not showing signs of large increase at present, will do so in the near future; when the increase does occur it will be rapid. We are therefore of opinion that the problem should be tackled at once and that all roads over which it is known that motor lorry traffic will pass should be the first to be constructed with (1) a foundation of a 9 inch lime concrete layer, (2) with a surfacing of 2 in. asphaltum over the concrete as supplied by the Standard or Mexican Oil Companies. We further recommend that all roads in Calcutta, except some should be thus constructed as it is not likely that motor lorry traffic will be confined to particular roads in the future. A statement of the comparative cost of water-bound macadam roads and tar macadam roads as now constructed and tar mcadam and asphaltum roads as now proposed was attached. From this statement it appeared that the cost of the latter was not greater than the cost of a water-bound macadam road. The exception to our recommendation made above is that for concentrated bullock cart traffic in certain localities, such as the Strand Road and Harrison, Road, the majority of the Committee were in favour of stone setts over a solid foundation. The President did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to condemn tar macadam as usuitable for such a purpose if it be made of suitable materials in proper proportion. Probably stone setts would last longer, but in view of the fact that it is probable that some cheap and durable material may in the near future be invented, it would be better to surface such road with tar macadam or asphaltum.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The continued shortage of tonnage in our mercantile marine is occupying the serious attention of shipowners and shippers in the House, not only as to its effect upon present requirements, but also in connection with the provision to be made for after-the-war commerce, writes "The Standard." It is the conviction of the shipping interest that the competition between this country and Germany will lead to a war of freights such as we have never before experienced. The wear and tear of British shipping in the war is enormous. There is no time for repair or overhaul, and every available vessel is employed to her fullest capacity, and continuously. The competition of Government work in the shipyards is such that new tonnage cannot be built, while the wastage from casualties, normal and abnormal, is considerable. It is likely at the close of the war we shall find ourselves with an enlarged Navy and an impoverished mercantile fleet, the latter utterly unable to deal with the volume of neutral and British traffic which it will be called upon to carry. All the time, the German mercantile fleet is almost intact, lying in its own or neutral harbours, and it will be released for the purpose of competing at once against British shipping.

No department of the after-the-war trade question is fuller of possibilities than the shipping industry. The German subsidies and all the other factitious aids to the industry from that Government will be revived, and new methods will have to be employed by British ship-owners to meet them. Our greatest drawback will be the absence of new ships. They can hardly be built just now, and those that get completed fetch extraordinary prices. An instance is quoted of a Norwegian who ordered a steamer on the North-East coast, and was lucky enough to get it completed. It cost £42,000. Before it was delivered he had offers up to £80,000 for it, and when last heard of he was still holding, out for more. It will take years for our shipbuilding yards to overcome the shortage, and other measures will have to be adopted to meet the inevitable German competition. This is where the proposal for a commercial union between the Allies comes in.

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CAST IRON.

THE PROBLEM OF CORRECT TEMPERATURE.

It is often supposed that in some cases irons cast at a high temperature have a tendency to be closer and stronger than those cast at a low temperature. Mr. E. L. Rhead, of the Municipal School of Technology, in a most useful paper before the Manchester Association of Engineers in mail week, gave it as his experience that the greyness of the iron cast at the lower temperature is of quite a different order. The lack of strength he would ascribe to the fact that before pouring complete solubility had ceased to exist. The various components of the metal are no longer in perfect solution in each other. The metal may have passed through stages of liquid crystallisation, which are subsequently broken up and cannot be reformed or resumed at the lower temperature, or some of the products of the final crystallisation may have assumed a colloidal state, and being subsequently mixed up in the pouring they form an emulsion with the remaining fluid, preventing it from following the ordinary process of soldfication. It is also certan that in some cases actual separation of solid matter has begun, a in the case of irons throwing up kish. In all cases of kishy irons must not be attributed to the fall in temperature of the metal.

There is, Mr. Rhead points out every probability that in melting in the cupola some of the graphite is not redissolved by the iron and the metal, as it runs from the cupola, contains free graphite which rises in the ladle. Such graphite interferes with the development of structure and gives rise to other difficulties, all tending to lower the strength of the casting. In answer to the oft-repeated question, What is the correct temperature to pour a casting at? Mr. Rhead observes that it is obviously impossible to state any definite figure that will apply to all cases. There are many different factors to which regard must be paid. Not only the nature of the metal but the size of the casting, the time it will take to pour, the fluid contraction and final shrinkage, all affect the question. There is, however, the general rule that the most suitable temperature for pouring is that which will allow of the mould being completely filled with molten metal capable of retaining all its constituents in completely fluid solution when the mould is full, and all the preparation of metal and gates must be made to that end. It is not only unnecessary but inadvisable to heat the metal beyond that temperature. By doing so a longer time is required in setting, which means a longer time during which the casting is weak, greater opportunity for the formation of coarse graphite and for the formation and transference of the most fusible eutectic possible in the iron used, with the formation of shrink holes and local weakening where the eutectic has been withdrawn.

With the knowledge of the better strength which results from the rapid cooling of castings, whether by the use of specially designed chilling plates or by other means, Mr. Rhead suggests that those castings are weakest in which from any cause the seperation of ironcarbide or graphite preceds the proper development of crystallisation in the mass. In the many examples of strong iron which he has examined, where similar materials have yielded widely different results, those giving the higher figures have had this crystalline development and those giving the lower figures have been confused, or in some cases almost striated, when microscopically examined. From these considerations it would appear that for every type of metal and for every casting there is an ideal pouring temperature at which the slowness of cooling shall not lead to the separation of coarse graphite, with a consequent loss of strength.

THE FINENESS OF CEMENT

The United States Bureau of Standards has recently devised an apparatus to determine the exact fineness of Portland Cement, fineness being a quality which is now universally recognised as all-important, writes the "Irish Builder and Engineer." The machine consists of a 3-inch verticle brass pipe 5 feet long, with a glass bulb attached to the lower end, in which is placed the cement under test. A glass tube or nozzle is provided in the side of the bulb, through which air at a regular pressure is blown into the cement, and, as the air can escape only through the vertical tube, it carries with it, in its passage, the cement dust which is caught in a flannel hood over the top of the tube. The air flow is very regular, and after a short time the dust is removed from the cement and a granular residue alone remains in the bulb. This is weighed and the weight subtracted from that of the original sample of cement before the operation, the difference determining the amount of the dust. Varying grades are obtained by employing different sized nozzles, and thus the finest portion of the cement can be separated a number of times. The size of the largest particles in any such separation can be noted with a microscope, and the apparatus can thus be standardised without reference to the size of the nozzles, or to the air pressure. According to the "Building News," it is found that the cement "flour" consists of particles less than 0.007 inch in diameter. The apparatus, which is known as the air analyser, can be used for grading such materials as ground quartz, emery and similar abrasives, also for separating paint pigments, plasters, clays and similar materials.

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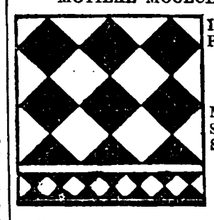

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INDIAN ENGINEERING STUDENT'S SUCCESS.

HIGHEST DISTINCTION MEDAL WON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 19.

The highest distinction medal in the school of Practical Engineering, Crystal Palace, has been obtained by Mr. Menyur Keevan of Rangoon and this is the first occasion on which this medal has been awarded to an Indian student.

WELL IRRIGATION IN THE PRESIDENCY

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

With a view to encourage the construction of wells which may have the effect of reducing water-logging under canals, Government are pleased to direct that the provisions of Section 48 of the Bombay Irrigation Act of 1879, under which land deriving benefit by percolation from a canal is liable to a water rate, should not be enforced in respect of land watered by wells sunk at a distance of more than 100 ft. from any canal, provided that such wells are fed by natural percolation only and not by a surface channel or a constructed underground channel or pipe.

THE CITY OF THE FUTURE.

According to the "Surveyor" the city of the future was described at the meeting of the Northern Architectural Association, New Castle, by the president, Mr. R. Burns Dick, F. R. I. B. A. He indicated what might be the effect upon the construction of cities by the greater development of aircraft. Among the possible changes, he thought, would be a gradual increase in the proportion of open spaces; the general introduction of underground or double-decked roadways; tiled and slated sloping roofs entirely abandoned in favour of very strong flat roofs specially adapted for anti-craft appliances; picture galleries with suspended wall linings on which the pictures would be fixed, and which could be swiftly dropped to their safety vaults below; museums with their cases of treasure, statuary, etc., arranged on continuous lift platforms capable of being lowered by the pressing of a button; and schools and similar buildings so modified as to make them immediately available for the accommodation of the citizen in arms at the signal of alarm. He could also imagine a network of subways linking up important centres and permanently constructed and well equipped trenches protecting the great industrial centres; and great electric generating stations entirely underground.

Dr. Charles A. Kofoid, Professor of Zoology in the University of California, has arrived from the Far East in Colombo on a scientific visit to the Island. Dr. Kofoid is specially interested in marine biology and has made extensive investigations in pearl culture. He will, however, not visit the Ceylon Pearl Banks, as the chief object of his trip is the study of parasitic fauna. He has his headquarters at the Colombo Museum, where he is working. He will also visit the Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya and later on come on to India.

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REVIVAL OF MEMORY IMAGES

DR. J. C. BOSES INTERESTING RESEARCHES.

On Thursday afernoon Dr. J. C. Bose lectured before the Calcutta University on certain psychological aspects of his researches, the lecture being illustrated by novel and striking experiments. Of the mental revival of past experience which is called memory, there are, the learned scientist said, two different types. One is the recurrent revival of some strong impression which comes spontaneously and from which there is no escape; in the second case the primary impression has faded away, and it is only after an effort that we succeed in reviving the latent image. It has been vaguely suggested that the process of revival depends on some 'scar' in the brain; but the scar could not of itself reproduce the excitation which caused the original impression.

As regards the spontaneous or recurrent memory, experiments were shown to prove that living tissue under the action of strong stimulous exhibits multiple or repeated responses. This is true of both plant and animal tissues. In connection with this Dr. Bose described his remarkable discovery that our two eyes did not see continuously, but one woke up, as it were, while the other fell asleep alternately.

As regards the revival of an image that has faded, Dr. Bose explained that when a picture is once impressed on any surface, the pattern may apparently fade away. In reality the tablet can never be wiped quite clean. The tissue which was originally isotrophic is rendered anisotropic, by the differential action of stimulus imprinting the latent image. The faded image could, however, be brought to sensory prominence by the blow of some diffuse stimulus either from within or from without. A very remarkable experiment was shown where an invisible image latent on the surface of a plant tissue was wakened up under diffuse excitation.

DYNAMIC MANIFESTATION OF LATENT IMAGE.

The upper surface of a leaf exposed to the sky holds the latest impression of light, whereas the lower surface is more or less protected from it. When the aspen leaf quivers under the action of a breeze, this diffuse stimulation wakens up the latent differences, and an electric discharge takes place across the leaves, which may be carried to the body of the plant by means of nervous channels. If the leaves are arranged in a pile or in series, then the intensity of the electric shock generated may become considerable. In fact through the reaction of the tremulous leaf of a tree, the mysterious power of the Torpedo or the electric fish finds its real explanation. The electric organs of these fishes consist of a number of plates, each being unequally excitable on its two sides. There are numerous such plates arranged in series, and all these remain quiescent in token of inactivity. But when under sudden stimulus of external shock or internal will the differential excitability hitherto latent becomes manifested electrically, the more excited face of each plate becoming electro-negative. The pile-like arrangement of these discs causes their individual variations to act additively and thus determine the intensity of the electric discharge by which the fish paralyses its victim.

MEMORY IMPRESSION ON METALS.

The most surprising fact demonstrated by Dr. Bose related to the universality of memory impressions. Two plates of gold may appear identical under most delicate chemical tests or scrutiny under the microscope. Yet they are different on account of the subtle impress left by their past histories. A piece of the most inactive platinum sheet had a memory image imprinted on it, which was absolutely invisible. But under the action of diffuse stimulus and by means of Dr. Bose's special Memory Explorer the image hitherto latent become manifest.

HUMAN INTER-DEPENDENCE.

"PACIFIC INTERNATIONALISM" OR NATIONALITY.

At the ninety-second dinner of the Political and Economic circle in connection with the National Liberal Club on January 18, the guest of the evening was Professor L. T. Hobhouse. Mr. Murray Macdonald, M.P., presided.

In the course of his address Professor Hobhouse remarked that the cynic might in one sentence describe the future of internationalism by saying: "There is no future of internationalism." That was a tenable view. The same answer might be given to the subject: "The Future of European Civilisation." There is no future to European civilisation. At any rate, the future of internationalism and European civilisation were bound together (hear, hear). If there was a future for the one there was a future for the other, and if there was none the problems of the future were difficult But if the declaration was persisted in that the problems were insoluble, then we must acquiesce in a gradual return to the Europe of primeval barbarism.

The time was gone by when a community could exist independently of, and cut off from, all other communities. We could not get rid of the principle of nationality, and we had got to go through with it. How were we, then, to recognise the conflicting interests of these different nationalities? It was said that if we wanted to avoid war arbitration provided a very good escape, but still there were questions upon which there could be no arbitration. Again if treaties were entered into, what was to guarantee that they would be carried out, seeing that the standard of good faith had gone down? He had not got faith in the efficacy of arbitration and conciliation, and if we were to solve and preserve internationalism we must put aside conciliation and arbitration and look forward to some form of confederation of States and political unity. There were difficulties but he thought a possible federation in Europe might be successful, and yet meet the principle of nationality without any trouble from the international factor. Germany was the stumbling block to a European federation, because the question was: Were the Central Powers to be included? After all the things that had happened it seemed to be impossible that we could join hands with our chief enemy in a great confederation. It might be that Europe would for the near future be composed of two confederations or groups. He believed that with two Great Powers or groups there might be longer periods of peace and more staple relations and it was possible that if we went on working our way through the grouping of nations we might reach the smooth waters of a pacific internationalism

LORD EDWARD SEYMOUR.

ACQUITTED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

At a general court-martial held at Grantham on Jan. 21, Lord Edward Seymour, a second lieutenant in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, was charged with insobriety while on active service.

Lord Edward Seymour, who pleaded not not guilty, was represented by Mr. Hugo Young, K.C., and Mr. Cassie Holden.

According to the case for the prosecution, Lord Edward Seymour was orderly officer on Dec. 21 at the Grantham Camp, and interfered with the issue of rations. In the opinion of a lieutenant and a captain who saw him in the ration store he was drunk, and incapable of performing the duties of an orderly officer.

He was placed under arrest, and forty-five minutes later was seen by Surgeon-Captain Rowe, of the South Notts Hussars, who in evidence stated that he formed the opinion that Lord Edward Seymour had been taking alcohol in such quantities as to render him unable to perform all his military duties.

Witness, in cross-examination, admitted that Lord Edward Seymour was able to repeat correctly "Round the rugged rock a ragged rascal ran" and "Royal Artillery." He was also able to walk straight, but did not turn the corners quickly.

For the defence two second lieutenants spoke to being with Lord Edward Seymour shortly before the alleged offence, and he was then perfectly sober.

Lieutenant Wilson, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who was with Lord Edward Seymour while under arrest, also stated that he was perfectly sober.

Lord Edward Seymour gave evidence on his own behalf, and said that for some time he resided in Canada. On the outbreak of the South African War he joined Strathcona's Horse, and was badly wounded during the campaign. Desiring to assist in the present war he mortgaged his farm, and came to England, where he obtained his present commission. There was, he said, no truth in the suggestion that he was not sober on the evening of December 21. When arrested, he asked the reason, and was told he would be informed later. When examined by the doctor, the latter admitted that witness walked straight, talked straight, and seemed to know what he was talking about.

After twenty minutes' deliberation the Court found Lord Edward Seymour not guilty, and his lordship was warmly congratulated upon the result by his friends as he left the court.

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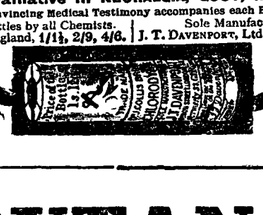

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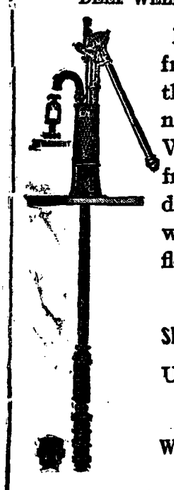

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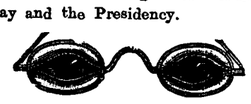

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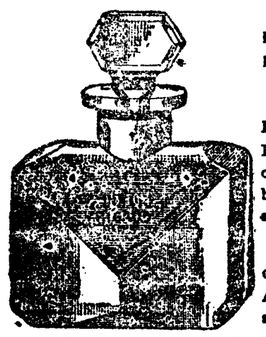

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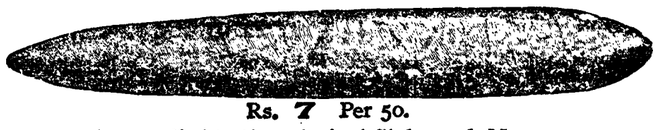

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